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TIFLIS STILL GAY AMONG STARK RUSSIAN CITIES

Song and Dance Bring
Joyous Atmosphere to
Georgia's Old Capital

FAMOUS BUILDINGS SURVIVE GRIM HISTORY

Modern Ideas Are Rapidly
Overthrowing Romantic
Traditions of Caucasus

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TIFLIS, Georgia, U. S. S. R.—Tiflis, the venerable capital of the romantic Caucasian land of Georgia, is perhaps seen to best effect in the evening. It is then that a stroll through the old part of the city, the so-called Armenian Bazaar and The Maiden, brings the strongest impressions of the antique charm of a city that has been destroyed more than a score of times in the stormy course of Caucasian history, but has always risen from its ashes, with some new sign of the influence of its latest conqueror.

One passes shop after shop, filled with the traditional handicraft of the Caucasian artisans: leather belts studded with silver and gold, copper vessels, ornate costumes, consisting of high riding-boots, black or white high lambskin caps and coats with little protruding pockets, a style which originated in the fact that the Caucasian of two generations ago found it convenient to carry cartridges in these pockets. All this suggests the picturesque life of the old Caucasus, which one can still find back in the mountains, but which is rapidly yielding before the advance of industrialism and modern ideas.

In the soft evening light one recognizes the outlines of various historic edifices that symbolize the varied peoples who have lived in Tiflis or who have passed over the city with the devastating hand of the conqueror. There is Zion Cathedral, most famous among several old Georgian churches, this part of the city. Originally built in the seventh century, it was repeatedly destroyed by Muhammadan invaders, but has been restored with noteworthy art. Here one can find an ancient cross, constructed out of two vine branches, which, according to tradition, belonged to Nina, one of the pioneer educators of Georgia. Nearby is an Armenian church, distinguished by its characteristic circular style of architecture. And as one proceeds further down the bank of the river Kura one finds a Persian mosque, the building itself and the adjoining minaret both colored with

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Anglo-Soviet Terms Opposed by Communists

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The statement of Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Minister, to Parliament, that British Government would demand of the Soviet Government that it should compel the Communist International to abstain from hostile propaganda, excites vigorous objection here, the Soviet viewpoint being that the Anglo-Soviet protocol pledging mutual abstention from propaganda applies only to the Soviet Government, not to the Communist International.

Investia comments in this connection as follows: "The assumption that the Soviet Government would undertake with England any sort of engagements in the name of the International organization, not subordinate to it, represents sheer fantasy. We cannot permit any misunderstandings on this question."

The War Commissar, Mr. Voroshilov, addressing a throng in Red Square during the celebration of the anniversary of the revolution, was inclined to discount the importance of the resumption of Anglo-Soviet relations, observing: "As in past years we have no special successes in the field of relations with capitalist states, it is impossible to regard as a great success the fact that we are again recognized, according to parliamentary decision by the British bourgeoisie. We don't expect from this especially overwhelming results, although we consider recognition of normal relations a gain for our foreign policy."

While the resumption of relations may to a certain degree promote Anglo-Soviet trade because the Soviet economic organizations will no longer deliberately divert orders from England as had been done during the two years following the breach, the possibility of a large scale of expansion in this direction would seem to depend upon the willingness of British financiers to extend credit facilities for Russian orders. Unless some advantageous arrangements in this direction are suggested, it is very unlikely that the Soviet representatives in the coming negotiations will undertake any obligations regarding the satisfaction of British debt and property claims.

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New Chief of Institute of Pacific Relations

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Diplomatic Europe is busy trying to elucidate the real meaning of the traditional opinion disclosed in the speeches of Ramsay MacDonald and André Tardieu after the week-end over the date for completing French evacuation of the Rhine zone of the Rhineland.

It all goes well, said Mr. MacDonald, the Lord Mayor's banquet on Saturday, "the third zone will be free by the middle of next year."

M. Tardieu, on the other hand, said: "The interval of eight months which must precede the evacuation begins after the ratification of the Young plan, after the creation of the Bank for International Settlements and after the remission to this bank of the first batch of reparations bonds. When the Hague agreement was initiated, neither Dr. Stresemann's demise nor the French ministerial crisis had been foreseen. It was supposed that the eight months' interval would begin before the end of 1929. A date—June 30—had been mentioned. But the situation having been modified, it is evident that the period of eight months has not yet begun." To this the Journalist added (yet one appears to have heard him in the Chamber) "On the other hand, as

JEROME D. GREENE

Pacific Group Aids Japan to World Outlook

Marked Change in Public
Opinion With Institute
Parley at Kyoto

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—Declaring that the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held here during the last two weeks had greatly aided the movement among Japanese people toward internationalism, Dr. Inazo Nitobe, member of the House of Peers, formally closed the sessions on Nov. 10. Dr. Nitobe emphasized the fact that Japanese newspapers had been friendly to the Institute, even thought such questions as the Manchurian problem had come up. "International conferences are hard to hold in Japan," Dr. Nitobe said, "and for the first time we have tried here a big international conference. The general repudiation on the people of Japan has been more than we dreamed of. Scarcely any Japanese paper has said anything disagreeable or deprecatory. There is a decided tendency among our people to progress in international thinking, even for the diehards. There is no escaping internationalism."

The new officers for the Pacific Council, the governing body of the Institute of Pacific Relations, were also announced at the closing session. The Pacific Council is made up of one representative each from every country bordering the Pacific Ocean and holding membership in the organization.

Jerome D. Greene, a New York banker, member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., was elected chairman of the Pacific Council, and Inazo Nitobe, first vice-chairman.

Newton Rowell of Toronto, member of the King's Privy Council, was made second vice-chairman, and Frank C. Atherton of Honolulu continues as treasurer.

Prof. James T. Shotwell resigned as chairman of the international research committee and in his place Charles P. Howland of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, was elected the head of this committee, the most important connected with the entire Institute. J. Merle Davis, general secretary of the organization at the Honolulu headquarters, resigned but will continue until a successor may be found to replace him.

JUGOSLAVIAN KING SIGNS CHURCH LAW

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — After long and careful preparations the King signed the Orthodox Church Law Nov. 10. Detailed laws will be between church and state and between orthodox Christians and the church. The Patriarch declared at the last meeting of the Holy Synod that this was the most significant moment in the history of the Serbian Orthodox Church within a decade. According to the law, the church manages church property autonomously. Spiritual, disciplinary and judicial authorities belong to the church exclusively.

Supporters of Stresemann Policies Chosen for Reich Cabinet Posts

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Berlin (AP)—Prof. Julius Curtius, acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, was appointed to that portfolio Nov. 11 to succeed the former Dr. Gustav Stresemann. Professor Curtius has been Minister of Economics in the government of Chancellor Müller.

Dr. Paul Moldenhauer of Cologne was appointed to succeed Dr. Curtius as Minister of Economics. For many years Dr. Moldenhauer was a member of the board of directors of the German Deutsche Bank and is a recognized authority on social and political matters. He is widely traveled and often visits the United States, whence he returned Nov. 9 after a trip of study of the chemical industry. He is a member of the People's Party.

Dr. Curtius, the new Foreign Minister, is a discovery of his predecessor, the late Dr. Gustav Stresemann. On the return of the German delegation from Geneva in September, 1926, after Germany's admission to

the League of Nations, the special train stopped longer than necessary on the German frontier opposite Basel, Switzerland.

Word was passed round that Dr. Stresemann was expecting a Dr. Curtius, whom he had asked to ride part of the way to Berlin with him to discuss political questions. Who was this Dr. Curtius? No one knew. But the German Foreign Minister had discovered in his own political party—the German People's Party—in Dr. Curtius a rarely able politician as a highly welcome asset.

Dr. Curtius is a legal man to the core. Without being exactly a brilliant orator he is such an excellent, easy speaker in public that most hearers are firmly convinced he is reading from some hidden manuscript or, at least, a memorandum. Such is not the case, however, the only manuscript being his exceptionally quick mind.

British and French Points of View Over Rhineland Evacuation Differ

Speeches of Ramsay MacDonald and André Tardieu
Seemingly in Conflict—Germans May Demand
Definite Assurance at Second Hague Conference

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

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(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

PROOF PILES UP THAT AMERICAN TRADE IS SOUND

Main Thing to Guard
Against Is Mass Hoarding
Because of Timidity

By G. R. ERICSON

The fundamental soundness of American trade and industry and of the country's banking institutions is the outstanding fact that emerges from a study of facts, reports, indices and opinions following the recent stock market decline.

Financial institutions are unshaken, industrial, railroad and utility organizations are proceeding with their important plans, and executives everywhere declare for "business as usual."

Recession in certain lines of activity now under way is regarded by economists as only normal and the outlook is that it will be of comparatively short duration.

What cannot be accurately gauged out guarded against is a change in sentiment, a reversal of the hopeful attitude with which the American people have faced changing conditions. For a considerable number of people to be stampeded in the stock market is one thing; for a large part of the population to assert publicly what they knew to be true, namely that fundamentals in the business situation were sound and that it would be worse than irrational for people to act on any other basis, is another matter.

The worst enemy of a normal turnover in trade.

The report of the savings bank division of the American Bankers Association that savings accounts in all banks in the country as of June 29 stood at \$195,305,000,000, on the like date of 1928, indicated, according to E. Espey Albright, deputy manager of the division, that a percentage of depositors had been lured by the profits to be made in stocks, and that a considerable proportion had put their money in investment trusts.

As an offset to temporarily decreased savings, as shown above, is the trend toward increased dividends as shown by recent declarations of

(Continued on Page 8, Column 5)

Home Making on Small Means

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—John and Mary had just moved to the big city of Meglotropolis and were trying to decide whether to rent an apartment or buy a house.

Though they did not know it, they and hundreds of thousands of couples like them, were the raw material from which the United States Department of Labor would later compile its statistical data to determine the trend toward apartment houses. John and Mary had no sense of being under scientific scrutiny. They were merely looking for a convenient home.

After a week's investigation, this was the choice John and Mary found that they made: a small one mile up so it seemed, in the side of a modern cliff dwelling called an apartment house.

One of a row of exactly identical houses, built side by side for a block as though laid out by a ruler.

A neat little detached house set in a pocket-handkerchief of green sward with a hedge in front and an

"What do folks like to live in, houses or apartments?" is the question discussed in a series of six articles on housing, of which this is the first.

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(Continued on Page 15 Column 3)

BRITISH PRISON EXPERT STUDIES AMERICAN PLANS

Calvert Thinks Certainty of
Punishment More Vital
Than Severe Sentence

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—British expert opinion on American prisons, their defects and advantages, was given by Roy Calvert, secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform, in an address here following his return from the United States, where, with his wife, he visited many institutions.

"We have seen some wonderful prisons," said Mr. Calvert, "and some that are disgraceful to civilization. It is impossible to state, he says, whether American prisons are better or worse than British penal institutions."

"In England," continued Mr. Calvert, "the daily average of prisoners is 10,000, and in America it is 130,000, or three times as many in proportion to the population." The speaker corrected the curious belief of English people that prisoners in the United States were pampered. For a crime that might receive a sentence of six months in England, he said, an American offender might get five or six years.

Backs Indeterminate Sentence

He had come back a firm believer in the idea of the indeterminate sentence, but in America it was being abused. He had seen a man serving an indeterminate sentence with a minimum of 30 years and some sentences were very much longer. He found 426 men in one Michigan prison serving life sentences.

It is Mr. Calvert's opinion that, while there is a great deal of violent crime in America, it is not so much more than in Britain as some people think. While the United States is made up of many nationalities, it is not to be supposed that foreigners are more criminal than American-born. It is under the influence of crime is largely due to maladjustment, and a new foreign element naturally has difficulty in adjusting itself to American conditions.

About 6 per cent of murders in England are committed by foreigners; in America the proportion is 75 per cent. Drastic restrictions on the sale of firearms could do much to check crime, he believes.

The percentage of convictions in proportion to crimes is much lower in the United States, he finds, and he thinks that the certainty of punishment is a much greater deterrent to premeditated crime than severity of sentence, but in "the States" a considerable demand for increased severity in dealing with crime is evident. New York has a new law under which if a man has been four times convicted of felony the Judge has no choice but to impose a life sentence.

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Commander of Legion Sees Lessons of Peace Emphasized by Armistice

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the Forest of Compiègne at 5 a. m. Nov. 11, 1918.

It was an observance rather than a celebration, for throughout the whole of the city, the most important American depot during the World War, the thought was not of a victory over the central powers, but of the toll of those four years of warfare, and there was voiced everywhere a renewed determination to achieve that end of which Woodrow Wilson, the war President, spoke when he declared that the World War should be the war to end war.

From the pulpit and press and rostrum, everywhere, there was this note. The great forward stride toward better understanding between nations, as exemplified in the reparations settlements, the Locarno treaties, the Kellogg Pact, the conversations between President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald, and the forthcoming London Naval Limitations Conference was stressed.

With the striking of 11 o'clock the entire city paused. At that hour a Boy Scout bugler sounded "Taps" from the balcony of the Hotel Astor, in Times Square, calling the crowds there to silence.

The official city ceremonies were held at the Eternal Light in Madison Square in memory of those of the nations who made the supreme sacrifice.

The Women's Peace Society held two open-air meetings during the day, and in each of the public schools of the city the routine work ceased for a period of appropriate observance.

On "Armistice Sunday," at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 3000 persons heard special memorial services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, with Bishop William T. Manning, Rector, Nicholas Murray Butler and George W. Wickersham as speakers.

Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke at the eighteenth annual massing of the colors at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest. Governor Roosevelt criticized the militaristic spirit which had stood for maintenance of armed forces and declared that the true function of the patriot was to forbear over-stressing the military element and fight constantly against the "moral enemies of the Republic who menace ideals of liberty, equality and justice."

World on Way to Peace.
Klein Tells Club Federation
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—The world is on the upward trail toward the goal of peace, Julius Klein, assistant Secretary of Commerce, told 600 guests at the annual Armistice Day luncheon of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Klein pointed with hopefulness toward a number of peace-making agencies, chief among which he mentioned the interlocking relationships resulting from "the new post-war network of credits," and radio, aircraft, steamships and motion pictures which are cutting through clouds of obscurity and bringing about intimate contacts between the nations of the world.

"It remains to be seen whether business leadership merits the responsibility which has been placed in its hands," said Mr. Klein. "We now have the extraordinary development of business men giving instruction to their government authorities on questions of economic and trade importance which formerly politicians used as instruments for promoting rivalry and friction between countries."

An appeal to the women to lend their aid to movements of world peace was made by Madame Belle Di Rivera, honorary president of the federation; Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, president; Mrs. William Dick Spangberg, chairman of international relations; Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Lee Laidlaw, and William C. Redfield.

Trees of Memory in France
Helping in Reforestation
PARIS (AP).—"Trees of Memory," planted on Armistice Day around the thousands of war memorials, have inspired a popular movement to restore the forests of France.

The symbolic gesture has been turned to practical use and today thousands of acres are being re-planted. The growth of the movement in three years encourages authorities to hope Government co-operation will stimulate reforestation to the extent of 2,500,000 acres needed to make France self-sufficient in its wood supply, for consumption has threatened extinction of forests with accompanying damage to agriculture in many ways.

Armistice Day Parade
Reviewed by Gov. Allen
Communities all over New England observed Armistice Day with parades of war veterans, special exercises at spots frequently hallowed in American history, as was the case at Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common, and by a two minutes' silence at 11 o'clock which had been generally proclaimed.

Boston's parade was longer than usual, and an especially large number of school children were in line. Gov. Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts reviewed the marchers as they passed the State House on the top of Beacon Hill.

Prayer for Armistice Day
CANTERBURY, Eng. (AP).—The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote the following prayer which he recommended as suitable for the two-minute Armistice Day Silence: "In remembrance of those who made the great sacrifice, keep us steadfast, keep us from falling back, and give us peace in our time, O Lord."

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ARMISTICE DAY MARKS WORLD MOVE TO PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

of national policy and agree to seek the settlement of their differences by pacific means. There might also be mentioned in this connection the coming into effect of such covenants as the Four-Power Treaty of the Pacific, signed in 1921 by the British Empire, France, the United States, and Japan, which took the place of the former Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation and the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty negotiated at the Pan-American Conference that met in Washington, D. C., in December, 1923.

It would seem, in the light of these commitments, that "military alliances" and "balances of power" had faded out of the picture. In the place of these secretive coalitions, mankind is evolving a code of international ethics applicable to practically all of the nations claiming to be civilized.

The war was no sooner over than statesmen of practical vision began planning for a court of world dimensions to which nations might submit disputes of a legal character. After years of negotiation, the Permanent Court of International Justice came into existence in 1922. The protocol of the Court provided for an "optional clause," in which the adhering nations accept the basis of compulsory jurisdiction in legal disputes. Forty-two nations, including Great Britain, France and Germany, have become parties to this clause providing for obligatory arbitration.

Basis for Codification
The 15 judgments and 16 opinions handed down by the Court since its inception constitute the basis for the development of a code of international law. Moreover, a new form of arbitration treaty has come into popularity since the war. Heretofore nations have refused to submit to arbitration questions involving "national honor" and "vital interests."

These general exceptions practically nullified the larger purposes for which these treaties were negotiated. The arbitration covenant recently entered into between the United States and France, an instrument regarded by the American State Department as a model treaty to be entered into with other governments, is typical of the new and enlarged peace commitments now being negotiated in which no exceptions are made with respect to the questions just referred to.

The victories of peace achieved by the League of Nations since the signing of the armistice reflect the growing will to peace that is now asserting itself among the peoples of the earth. Disputes involving the Åland Islands, the Polish-Lithuanian boundary, the administration of Upper Silesia, the Yugoslavia and Albanian frontier question, the Italo-Greek altercation and the Greek-Bulgarian frontier issue have been settled without resort to arms. Never before in the world's history have we witnessed such a concerted and intelligent effort to sheathe the swords of the nations.

Nearer Peace Goal
The past few years have brought mankind appreciably nearer the goal of international disarmament. The truth of this may not be immediately apparent, but there is more ground for optimism at the present moment than for many years. The Washington Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments, in 1921, participated in by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, demonstrated that it was possible to draw competitive military establishments and to pursue a policy of peace. It was here that the proud battleship met its fate. The total tonnage of this type of war vessel was considerably reduced and a ratio of naval strength was established that brought a halt to the race in naval armaments then threatening.

Just now, notwithstanding the delays and disappointments attending the labors of the Preparatory Commission for the World Disarmament Conference and in spite of the failure of the Geneva three-power naval parley of 1927, the prospects for disarmament are bright indeed. Thanks to President Hoover and Prime Minister MacDonald, the war has been cleared for another five-power conference on naval armaments, to be convened in London, next January.

Cruiser Accord Likely
It now appears likely that a definite agreement will be reached fixing the total cruiser tonnages of the nations participating in the conference. Nor would it be surprising if an understanding were reached regarding the further curtailment of battleship, destroyer and submarine building.

The present outlook for disarmament has thrilled the imagination of peoples near and far. It now looks as though the solemn pledge to disarm, embodied in the Versailles Peace Treaty, a pledge binding on the victors no less than upon the vanquished, were to be taken seriously. During recent years, strenuous efforts have been made to arrive at a position of international economic stability. Organizations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Labor Office and the International Institute of Agriculture are constantly at work bridging the economic chasms that for centuries have divided races and nations.

A world economic conference was held in Geneva in 1927 "to remove, as far as possible, the economic causes of war, and to ameliorate the present unsatisfactory economic situation." The 200 delegates, comprising economists, industrialists, workers, consumers and agriculturists, collaborated for weeks in formulating a program of co-operative economic endeavor for the final liquidation of the war, and what is more important, the strengthening of the economic structure of peace. Big business now sees that war does not pay. The efforts of bankers and the captains of industry are now to be pooled with like efforts among statesmen and diplomats for the establishment of a permanent world-wide order of political, social and industrial fraternalism.

Mention should also be made of the fact that the Young plan for the payment of reparations has considerably cleared the air from an economic

standpoint. The promised evacuation of the Rhineland and the possible setting up of a world bank stand out as the two most immediate implications of the final acceptance of the Young plan by the debtor and creditor nations.

The educators, too, are pursuing the paths of peace. Before the war, school texts gave widespread currency to the doctrine that war is inevitable and that national greatness is synonymous with military grandeur. Since the war the leading educators of the world have undertaken to teach peace through the medium of public school instruction.

National heroism is now being interpreted in terms of service and social uplift. The heroes, Danes and Shakespeares are being held up before the children of the nations as men worthy of emulation. The World Federation of Education Associations, organized in San Francisco in 1923, brought together the teachers of a half-hundred nations for the explicit purpose of stimulating the will to peace among those who will bear the responsibilities of citizenship in years to come. It would be impossible to exaggerate the beneficial effects that will accrue to mankind when this program of peace education becomes the accepted policy of the teachers of the world's youth.

Eleven years ago world peace was only a vision and few there were who had courage enough even to dream of peace. Today this vision is being undergirded with the manifold activities of the peacemaker. Working for peace has taken the place of dreaming for peace. Statesmen, diplomats, jurists, economists and educators have linked hands in the common cause of consummating a warless world.

Belgian Veterans Hear 'Brabanconne'
BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS.—The eleventh anniversary of the Armistice was celebrated in Brussels in sunshine. "Fidac" Federation International des Anciens Combattants, this year gave the ceremony great dignity.

Forty-two nations, including Great Britain, France and Germany, have become parties to this clause providing for obligatory arbitration. The royal family and all members of the Government were grouped in front of the tomb on the right bank of the members of Fidac. Troops presented arms, and at the moment when the King advanced, the band played "Brabanconne." Then some 30,000 veterans filed past the Sovereign. The Portuguese Minister in Brussels laid the Portuguese Croix de Guerre on the tomb of the Belgian unknown soldier.

Peace Society Head Reviews Progress
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The last two years have witnessed greater progress toward peace than has previously been made in the entire history of mankind, William Fortune, president of the American Peace Society, declared at the Armistice Day observance here.

Mr. Fortune's address was made at the celebration under the auspices of the general Armistice Day committee representing the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the United Spanish War Veterans and other patriotic organizations.

Although the goal of peace is not beyond reach, and the nations' renunciation of war has relegated it to the position of piracy, Mr. Fortune declared that much must still be accomplished to prevent future conflicts.

"We have yet," he said, "to ascertain and develop the peaceful methods that nations shall use in adjusting their differences. That calls for the sanest, most practical thought of which we are capable. Through it all, which we are capable, through it all, one principle will stand out, and that is the principle of justice."

"There is yet another angle to the problem. If our pledge to renounce war means what it says, the time has come to be serious about dealing with the burden of armaments. It has not been long since we were reminded by President Hoover that it is significant that none of our great Presidents was either pacifist or militarist."

"This is not a time for extremists of either belief. They have both in the past hindered the coming of permanent peace. Fortunately, our governmental leaders are working on the problem from neither standpoint. There is a middle ground where peace will more likely be found, with clear understanding of the practical problems involved."

"Thinking of disarmament, independently of an extremist point of view, it is natural to conclude that, if there is to be no more of warfare, nations can come to honorable agreement for lessening the burden of armaments."

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CHURCHES GIVE NAVAL PARLEY STRONG BACKING
BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
"NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Need for building up a strong public opinion that will take the Briand-Kellogg pact for the renunciation of war at its word and demand the reduction of armaments was stressed by the American section of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches in session here.

The delegates, who are representative men and women from many religions, are pledging themselves to support in their local communities the coming five-power naval conference.

Belgium Honors Portugal on Armistice Anniversary
LISBON (AP).—The Belgian Minister presented his Government's Cross of War to the Portuguese Unknown Soldier in the crypt at Batalha in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the armistice.

At 11 a. m. all activities in the Nation ceased for two minutes. President Carmona reviewed the Portuguese troops and local garrison afterward.

JOINT LEGATIONS OPPOSED
SAN SALVADOR, C. A. (By U. P.).—Objection to the proposal of President Jose Moncada of Nicaragua for establishment by the Central American governments of joint diplomatic legations in South America, was voiced by the newspaper El Diario Latino.

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The fact that Muskegon's new Y. M. C. A. building was operating at capacity within a few months after its completion indicates that it is filling a real need in the community.

Among its other services the new building provides a complete physical department and living accommodations for eighty-four men.

Russwin Hardware, tested so successfully for its wearing qualities and because of its distinctive beauty of design, was chosen for this building where constant use requires the very best.

American branch of the alliance. In an address to 2000 college students, urged the young people to join in the peaceful revolution to do away with war and substitute parliamentary methods of settling disputes.

"Never in any other 11 years of history has such progress been made in the peace movement as in the years since the Armistice," he said. "Recently I have visited 19 of the chief nations and in every one of them I found from 10 to 25 peace societies working upon a federal basis." Quoting Viscount Cecil, he said: "We must organize to keep up with ever increasing power the educational campaign for world peace."

The Pact of Paris is growing in significance, he said. "It is seen that the honor of the nations is involved in its sacred keeping."

Another sign of promise, he felt, was "the rising tide of religious feeling and a recognition by churches that it is one of their chief functions to be leaders in the cause of good will."

Reports showed that nine American clergymen went to Great Britain as speakers representing the alliance while about the same number of British ministers are expected to speak in the United States in churches and summer conferences.

Another Anglo-American exchange occurred at the Canadian Peace Conference of the two national exchanges of pulpits with marked success in the northwest last year, and Harry N. Holmes, field secretary, said he expected to see the practice spread to the Maritime Province and the New England states. At the center they plan to exchange choir.

NEW MEXICAN HIGHWAY
VERA CRUZ, Mexico (By U. P.).—Preliminary contracts for construction of an automobile road between Vera Cruz and Puebla have been signed. The road construction company agrees to build a road between the two points by way of Jalapa, following the old National Highway. The distance is more than 130 miles.

RESEARCH IN HOME ECONOMICS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALPHIGH, N. C.—Research in home economics has been started by the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, through its extension division. The services of Miss Myra De Haven Woodruff, research expert, have been obtained.

YALE TO EXPAND STUDY OF WHAT MAKES FAILURES

Institute of Human Relations to Seek Ways to Prevent Bankruptcies

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP).—The Yale school of law study of bankruptcy cases in New Jersey has been enlarged through the Institute of Human Relations at Yale into a broader investigation of the contributing causes and the results of business failures. Dr. James Rowland Angell, president, has announced.

The study was undertaken in cooperation with Judge William Clark of the United States District Court of New Jersey and the United States Department of Commerce, and that State was selected because of the "bankruptcy clinic" set up there by Judge Clark.

The clinic, which opens this year Nov. 21, will deal with all bankruptcies in New Jersey, numbering about 2000 annually. Law school staff members will analyze the cases from the point of view of the legal processes involved, and a smaller number of cases, largely in the retail field, will be investigated by the Department of Commerce from the economic aspect.

Data thus obtained will be correlated by the Institute of human relations to get at the relationship to business failures of various factors as above indicated. New methods for improving the administrative machinery for dealing with insolventcies are sought.

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ENDING OF WARS CALLED FINEST WORLD SERVICE

Vice-President Curtis in
Chicago Address Lauds
Pact of Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Charles Curtis, Vice-President of the United States, led the middle West in observance of Armistice Day when he delivered the major address at a patriotic gathering in the Soldier Field Stadium at Chicago. The Vice-President was the guest of the Chicago Lodge of Elks.

"Before the World War," Mr. Curtis said, "our Nation was a great world power. Now it is stronger and more powerful than ever before. It is in a position to and is using all its power and influence to prevent future wars. For this reason we have observed with the utmost satisfaction that the Kellogg pact renouncing war has been adhered to by so many nations. We hope the time has come when the great nations of the world will, by proper agreements, change the cruel custom sanctioned through the ages of engaging in war."

"The people were pleased to note that China and Russia, both signers of the Kellogg pact, have refrained from going to war, thereby acknowledging the agreement binding and not merely a scrap of paper."

Another high light of Chicago's celebration was the dedication of \$1,000,000 worth of new buildings at one of the large veterans' institutions. Gov. Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois, laid the corner stone. In the Federal Building a memorial tablet was placed in the foyer by a post of the American Legion composed of Federal employees. Near the State centennial monument in a residential section a memorial flagpole was dedicated by another Legion post.

Col. Noble B. Judah, who has returned to Chicago after three years in Cuba as United States Ambassador, was the guest at an annual Armistice Day dinner at which 28 World War veterans were represented. Judge Florence E. Allen of the Ohio Supreme Court, one of the early champions of outlawry of war, was the speaker at a downtown mass meeting in the Chicago Temple.

Other cities in the central area held similar exercises in observance of the day. The placing of a bronze wreath on a replica of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by a "gold star mother" constituted Minneapolis' tribute. Five schools were presented with plaques bearing portions of the Pact of Paris, one of which was autographed by Frank B. Kellogg, formerly Secretary of State.

In Louisiana attention was centered on Shreveport, where a new \$750,000 auditorium was dedicated to those who served in the World War. A municipal auditorium under construction in New Orleans, dedicated to the city's soldiers and sailors of all wars, is not yet completed. In Oklahoma City, capital of a neighboring State, one-hour programs were held in all the schools.

Several Armistice Day programs, including a parade by American Legion posts, followed a Sunday devoted in Kansas City to observance of the anniversary and dedicated to the furtherance of peace. Honor to those who served in the war and a pledge that work toward permanent peace should be the "torch" carried on, was the keynote of a ceremony at Kansas City's Liberty Memorial, opposite the Union Railroad Station.

A parade, patriotic speeches and a large fireworks display at night featured the celebration at Des Moines. Memorial services were held by many groups in the city. A parade was also the day's principal event at San Antonio, Tex., with 50 organizations participating in the march. The participants ranged from Junior Yanks, a new organization

Amesbury Unveils Memorial Commemorating All War Heroes



"OVER THERE," BY LEONARD CRASKE

As part of the community observance of Armistice Day in Amesbury, Mass., the sculpture, "Over There," by Leonard Craske, was unveiled. The central figure is of a doughboy, and the flanking panels have been suggested by events of the Civil War and naval engagements. The money for the sculpture was raised by community subscription, and the memorial is known as "The Amesbury Memorial to All Wars."

of boys, to veterans of the Civil War. All veterans' organizations paraded at Cincinnati and this was followed by a combined service club luncheon. The Rev. Carl A. H. Stridsberg, formerly a French Army chaplain, was the main speaker.

Varied Programs on Pacific Coast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—Armistice Day is different from all other national and patriotic holidays. We do not want to make it a memorial day, but a day of celebration, of rejoicing at the close of the war.

This statement of A. E. Pierce, marshal of the day at Seattle, Wash., was the keynote of celebrations in all parts of the Pacific Coast. Speech-making, parades, fireworks, formal dinners and football games were forms of celebration enjoyed in virtually every city of the district.

In Washington a double holiday was declared, as Nov. 11 marked the fortieth anniversary of the State's admission to the Union. "An armistice of war thinking" was asked by Dr. Arthur Braden, one-time president of California Christian College, in a speech delivered in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Women's International League.

The closing of schools and suspension of business marked the day in most cities. In both Portland, Ore., and Los Angeles, parades as well as meetings were major parts of the day's events, in the latter city more than 30,000 veterans passing in review.

San Francisco, as a special gesture

NATIONS RENEW EFFORT TOWARD LASTING PEACE

Reduction of Armament
Called Guarantee to
World-Wide Amity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The eleventh anniversary of the day which celebrates the signing of the Armistice that ended the World War, finds the world still resting on its arms, prepared to repel an invader or to defend its honor, yet conscious of the embarrassment that would attend any recourse to them and looking hopefully in the direction of peace.

In spite of armies and navies, ministries of war and the paraphernalia of force, even in spite of traditions to the effect that there must always be armed conflict between men and between nations, there are today more virile preparations for peace and more interest in its guarantees than in the possibilities of war. Nowhere is there enthusiasm for war; everywhere there is enthusiasm for peace.

The great powers are chiefly concerned with agreements which shall consolidate and continue peace, which shall make it possible for their respective populations to recuperate from the World War and to devote themselves to pursuits of usefulness and happiness. They are far more deeply interested in winning victories in the marts of trade than on the field of battle. Instead of forts they are building schools and museums and warehouses and homes.

A Peace-Ruled World
Eleven years of peace after the exhaustion of war is merely time for a start toward a peace-ruled world, but the great thing is that the start has been made in the right direction. Moreover, everyone is disposed to join in. No one has to be drafted.

The emphasis since the war has been placed on naval reduction, chiefly because the larger nations have been costly navies, but there is a universal sentiment that all armaments must be reduced. A start was made with the Washington Conference soon after the war and now the London Naval Conference looms with great possibilities. There is a feeling of confidence among the peoples of the earth that something is going to be done, something that will make it

of peace, called off its usual parade to join with Oakland and Berkeley in swelling a parade which terminated at the Army-Navy game in the University of California stadium.

FINNISH JUDGE ASKS END OF PROHIBITION

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HELSINKI, Finland—Judge John Nordgren proposed at a session of the Supreme Court that the court ask the Finnish Government to abolish the prohibition law. By Finnish law the Supreme Court may take initiative to change a law when necessary. Judge Nordgren claims the Court possesses 10 years' proof of the law's adverse effect.

The decision of the Supreme Court is awaited soon. The Speaker of Riksdag has urged a people's referendum. Governor Jalanders protests the impossibility of enforcing the law.

less likely that their children shall be called upon to go to war on the threshold of their young manhood, less probable that taxes shall be increased to sustain armies and navies in action, and more certain that the ordinary avenues of making a living shall be maintained and that demoralization shall not take the place of well-ordered living.

Churches Participate
Many of the churches had special services. A large service flag, patterned after those in many homes during the war, was flown over the Capitol. President Hoover's first participation in the day's tribute was his visit to Arlington, accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy and other officials. The President placed a wreath on the stone which covers the symbol of the men who went forth to fight and did not return. Mrs. Hoover placed a rose beside the wreath.

Two services were held at the Washington Cathedral, one in the morning, at which Bishop James E. Freeman spoke on "Then and Now," and an afternoon memorial service, the culmination of an annual pilgrimage to the last resting place of Woodrow Wilson. The National Guard held

'Pathfinder of the Seas'



Monument to Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury Designed by F. W. Sievers of Richmond, Va.

a ceremony, massing the colors on the east side of the Capitol. War mothers, the Daughters of the American Revolution, directors of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of other bodies placed wreaths in honor of the Unknown Soldier.

Kellogg Is Honored
At the French Embassy the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor was presented to Frank B. Kellogg, formerly Secretary of State, in recognition of his services in the cause of world peace. The presentation was made by the French Ambassador, who in his letter notifying Mr. Kellogg of the purpose of the French Government, declared that his efforts, "which culminated in the signing of the Pact of Paris on Aug. 27, 1928, were nowhere more greatly appreciated than in France, by the French Government as well as by the whole Nation so profoundly attached to peace."

Sailor Who Ended Ocean Mysteries Honored by Memorial in Virginia

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, First to Chart
Winds and Currents, Is Credited With Placing
Navigation Upon an Accurate Basis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—Flying battle ribbons personally presented by Gen. John J. Pershing, the flag of the 312th Machine Gun Battalion, 79th Division, was carried in the Armistice Day parade here, which preceded the unveiling of a monument to Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, "Pathfinder of the Seas."

The flag was carried by the Acca Temple Legion of Honor, the uniformed body designated to lead the veteran section.

Gov. Harry F. Byrd of Virginia delivered the address at the unveiling. The monument was unveiled by Miss Mary Maury Fitzgerald of Richmond and Matthew Maury Osborne of Norfolk, Va., great-grandchildren of the Virginian whom it memorializes.

Commodore Maury entered the United States Navy in 1825 as a midshipman on board the frigate Brandywine. Five years later, having been appointed sailing master of the sloop Falmouth and ordered to Pacific waters, his eagerness to make a fast passage around Cape Horn caused him to search for information relating to the winds and currents. Although unsuccessful in his search he was impressed with the necessity for such information and on the voyage out to the Pacific he conceived the design of the famous wind and current chart.

Immediately he began to contribute articles on his ocean research to the American Journal of Science and on his return published a book on navigation for the Naval Academy at Annapolis. With his appointment to the Depot of Charts and Instruments at Washington in 1842, came the opportunity to devote himself entirely to the study of oceanography.

While in this branch of the service, which later became known as the National Observatory and Hydrographic Office, Commodore Maury collected material from old logbooks filed away in the naval archives which he converted into systematic tables. Soon he came before the National Institute with a recommendation that all merchant vessels be provided with sailing direction charts "on which should be daily registered all observable facts relating to the winds, currents and

other phenomena of importance and interest, for a foundation of a true theory of the winds' and currents. Within 10 years masters of more than 1000 American merchant vessels, officers of the United States and British Royal navies, in addition to the merchant marines of every European country engaged in ocean commerce, were recording day by day observations of winds and currents.

From this vast store of information, Commodore Maury compiled his famous book entitled, "Physical Geography of the Sea," first published in 1855, which ran through 20 editions and was soon translated into five languages. This book is credited with dispelling the myths which for centuries had held the seaman in the bonds of ignorance of the action of winds and currents.

How accurately Commodore Maury could compute in advance the performance of a given vessel in relation to the season and the vessel's destination was indicated in the passage of the Donald McKay clipper, Sovereign of the Seas, on her initial voyage to San Francisco. The vessel was sent out in command of Lauchlan McKay, brother of the builder, who carried Maury's Wind and Current Charts.

The oceanographer predicted a run of 33 days to the Equator in the Pacific and a total of 103 days to San Francisco, if his sailing directions were followed. On the eighty-third day out from New York the Sovereign crossed the Equator. Eighteen days later Captain McKay broke out the colors for the San Francisco pilot and on the day following the Sovereign came to anchor, completing the voyage in 103 days, which was one of the best passages ever made at that season of the year.

ALBERTA HAS 11,000,000 HEAD OF LIVE STOCK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDMONTON, Alta.—Although the countless herds of buffaloes no longer roam the plains of Alberta, their place is being adequately filled by horses, cattle, sheep and swine, as, by the latest figures, the livestock population of this Province is now placed at 11,000,000. The figures show a substantial gain over the Alberta livestock census of 1928.

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OLD-TIME SHAY ADDS COMEDY TO HORSE SHOW

National Competition in
New York Sees Keen
Trotter Rivalry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The one-horse shay, memorialized by Oliver Wendell Holmes, furnished a comedy feature that brought entertainment to the National Horse Show over the weekend, as the trotter and roadster classes made their debut on Saturday evening, and will play a large part in the second half of the show. Three old-time buggies, complete with top, blankets, whip and all the other accessories, dashed about the ring in vigorous style, even staging a bit of a race as the two entries of George W. Peak, Peter Handsome and Signal Flash, the latter driven by the owner, tried a few turns endeavoring to outspeed each other. Then they were called to the center of the ring, and the hosts to the delight of the crowd. After an extensive inspection, a leading contender in St. Mesro, also owned by Mr. Peak, who already has 702 blue

ribbons to his credit as the result of 10 years' showing, and expects to add a few more during these three days. He will be hitched to a shay also, with his team mate, Peter Handsome, in his debut.

Another famous trotter, Walter Dear, the leading performer in the trotting tracks this season, with a record of 2:02 3/4, will be on exhibition this evening, and will try to emulate his brilliant showing outdoors. Once more a civilian-owned horse scored over the best of the military contingent in the jumping classes, when the classic hands-across-the-sea event for the United States and Great Britain, the Brooks-Bright Foundation Challenge trophy, was won by Fairfax, owned by H. Hallon Crowell of Boston from a field of the best of the United States and Canadian army team horses, including Buckaroo, the winner last year, and Dallymacshane, the first winner.

This event also is contested at the International Horse Show at Olympia, London, and the trophy must be won by the same owner twice in succession, or three times at intervals, to be permanently captured. There is a possibility that Fairfax may go over to try for the event in London this year, as an attempt to establish a double victory, which has not been accomplished hitherto. Mrs. Florence Brooks-Aten, the donor of the trophy, was present on Saturday night, and awarded a smaller cup to the owner of Fairfax, who was also present.

Protestant Women Extend Social Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Membership in community councils of Protestant women increased nearly 16 per cent during the past year and 220 new organizations were formed throughout the United States, according to a report at the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Council of Women for Home Missions just held here. The report was made by Miss Florence E. Quinlan, executive secretary of the council.

The council represents women in 24 Protestant denominations with a reported aggregate membership of 12,989,000 women in the United States and Canada. The organization is to have direct oversight of the promotion of Christian social service among the 1,500,000 migrant cannery and farm workers who, during the canning and picking season, live in crude shacks or tents on the farm. In many sections these families are on the move all the year and the children learn little or nothing of the meaning of church, school or home.

TIN CRISIS IN BOLIVIA
LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—The continued low price of tin is causing concern in the mining districts. Reports are being circulated that tin mining may be curtailed greatly until the present crisis is past.

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Visit Our Attractive
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PROOF PILES UP THAT AMERICAN TRADE IS SOUND

(Continued from Page 1)

Looking at the separate sections of industry and the various indices, it will be noted that the purchasing power of the farm population is probably as large as last year. The latest composite estimate of the aggregate production of grains of the Department of Commerce puts it at 96 per cent of the 10-year average. While wheat prices have dropped about 17 cents, corn is about 5 cents a bushel above prices ruling at the similar time last year, and oats is about 4 cents higher. A fact to remember here is that practically all of the farmers' wheat has been disposed of some time ago at higher prices.

Other Good Signs Evident
The movement of goods as shown by freight car loadings has continued at a higher rate than last year and has approximated that of 1928. It is estimated that carload shipments of the 29 principal commodities for the final three months of 1929 would show an increase of about 200,000 cars above the last quarter of 1928. It is expected that the railroads will make a new record in freight car loadings this year.

Railroad equipment demand continues to be more active than last year and a buying program is under way in this field which bids fair to show the largest volume in the past five years.

While the present outlook is for lower activity in three key industries, automobile, building and steel, the rest of this year, it would look as if the decline has been arrested in the steel and automobile production. The increase in unfilled tonnage of the Steel Corporation as of Nov. 3 of 183,981 tons is an indication that the declining trend has been arrested.

Automobile output is being curtailed, though the total production for 1929 will be far in excess of 1928, due largely to the dominance of the Ford Motor Company, which accounts for practically all of this year's gain. Total automobile output for 1929 should approximate 5,600,000 cars, compared with 4,358,400 units last year.

One of the principal handicaps which business had to surmount was tight money. This adverse factor has been eliminated by the cessation of unhealthy speculation. The reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank discount rate to 5 per cent, and in the buying rate in acceptances, 90 days or less, to 4 1/2 per cent, means that from now on building and constructive projects will be able to obtain mortgages at reasonable rates.

Motors accessory business as a whole showed gains of about 45 per cent in profits for the first nine months of this year, and while earnings will recede in the last quarter, results for the full year will be considerably ahead of 1928. Tire makers have had a year of record volume, with prices of rubber comparatively stable. Gasoline consumption is showing its usual rapid rate of growth, though crude oil output continues to be excessive and prices have been cut on the California coast by one or two of the larger companies in an endeavor to discourage overproduction.

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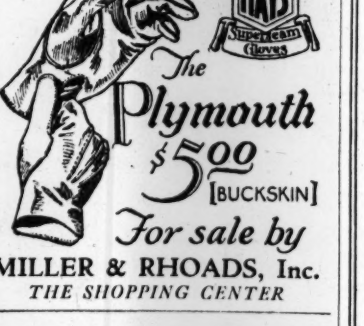
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this pace. Machinery and tool companies show gains of 35 per cent on the average for nine months.

The shoe and leather industries are now showing improvement, as reported by a number of executives who have expressed themselves on the situation, following the stock slump.

A compilation of the profits of 638 corporations by the National City Bank of New York City shows that net income in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929, of \$142,302,000 was 1.41 per cent above the like period last year and that net for the nine months was \$323,620,000, or 20.3 per cent ahead of nine months in 1928.

Among industries or departments of trade whose outlook at the present time is regarded by economic authorities as favorable are agricultural implement, chemical, meat packing, amusement, office equipment, electrical, food products, telephone, public utility, household goods, paper and merchandising.

Other indices not to be disregarded in an estimate of the current situation is the record October bank clearings, though these reflect stock transactions, the rising trend in bond prices, expected to continue for several months by financial experts, and the relative stability of commodity prices.

Commercial transactions as indicated by check payments for the week ended Nov. 3 were larger than in either the previous week or the like week of last year. Production of bituminous coal is larger than the previous week or the same week of 1928, receipts of cattle are ahead of a year ago, department store sales for October were 3 per cent larger than in October, 1928, and the total for September exceeded September, 1928, by \$16,000,000.

Department of Commerce reports show that net earnings of 95 public utility companies, for September, representing virtually all the important organizations in the United States, amounted to \$80,000,000 compared with \$62,335,698 in September, 1928, while net earnings for the nine months aggregated \$731,500,000 against \$622,668,210.

Third Party Move Planned in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A coalition of political interests centered in a third party, which "will bring into American political life something of the spirit and the progress of the British Labor Party," was envisaged in a resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Socialist Party at a meeting here. Labor, liberal and progressive groups were asked by the committee to join in a coalition meeting in Albany on Feb. 22 and 23 to discuss a program for intensive organization of the party throughout the State for the 1930 gubernatorial election.

Specifically the state-wide movement is to press the advantage gained by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Mayor in the recent election, when he polled 174,931 votes, eclipsing the Socialist record here, and by the substantial increase in the Socialist strength throughout the State reported at the meeting. "All groups accepting a program of progressive and independent political action were offered the co-operation of the Socialist Party."

Two committees were appointed to prepare for the 1930 campaign. One of these will examine the election laws and analyze them for improvements. Its membership includes Julius Gerber, Mr. Thomas, S. John Block, Louis Waldman and Hyman Nemer.

The second committee will survey the political sentiment and conditions in the state with a view to harmonizing the various liberal and labor groups with the Socialist coalition program. Its members are: Dr. Harry W. Laidler, Herma Kolbe, William Feigenbaum, Edward Levinson, Dr. Louis Stanley and Nathan Fine.

B. C. SALMON PACK DROPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
VANCOUVER, B. C.—A heavy drop in the British Columbia salmon pack for this year is predicted in a report issued by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The total pack to the present time has been 1,790,372 cases, as compared with 1,790,000 cases in the same period last season.

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NORFOLK, VA.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Sir William Ramsey, who discovered it in 1895.
2. 35 per cent.
3. 34,000.
4. Approximately \$350,000,000.
5. The bright red coat of the berry should be crushed before planting.

EXPLORER REACHES POSSESSION ISLAND

CANBERRA, Australia (P)—Premier James Henry Scullin has received a message from Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian explorer, saying his ship, the Discovery, arrived at

CUBA FOUND DUE FOR HIGH PLACE AMONG AMERICAS

World Court Jurist Lauds
Support of Arbitration
and Law Institute

BY UNITED PRESS

HAVANA, Cuba—Cuba is about to take its rightful place among the nations of the Western World, according to Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante, exponent of international law and Cuba's delegate to the World Court.

Geographical position as well as increased prestige and standing among the nations of this hemisphere make Cuba the logical crossroads for commerce, culture and international interpretation of law as it affects the countries of this side of the world, the noted jurist believes.

In an exclusive interview with the United Press, Dr. Bustamante pointed out the strides made by Cuba, the youngest of all American republics, told of its future plans, and declared that Cuba "has just started on the road to real progress."

Dr. Bustamante who arrived here last night after spending a number of months in Europe and the United States, is a prominent figure at the gathering of international jurists here to establish the American Institute of International Law.

Will Assist in Lectures

The distinguished lawyer, whose code of Pan-American international law procedure was adopted at the Sixth Pan-American Conference in January, 1928, and has since been ratified by many Latin-American countries, will assist in the lectures following inauguration of the law institute.

"I am rather overwhelmed by the progress made in aviation in Cuba," Dr. Bustamante declared, "and I believe it is just another step forward in bringing the nations closer together. Time and space are being contracted by these airplanes, and the distances between countries is being materially shortened."

Taking the stand that Cuba's future lies in the medium of commerce and as leading arbitrator for the Pan-American countries, Dr. Bustamante again pointed out the pressing need of the nations on this side of the world for settling their differences by arbitration.

On the Road to Real Progress

"Cuba is on the road to real progress, for having been chosen by the Pan-American republics to be the seat of the centralized institute for the interpretation of international law and as the Pan-American court of arbitration, she now can go forward, with her head held as high and as proud as any nation in the world, regardless of size."

"I have every reason to believe that with the establishment of this court and the subsequent benefits to be derived from it, Cuba takes on a new meaning among the nations of the world."

"Everything that has been happening during the past few years shows a marked tendency toward universal peace—the Kellogg pact, the visit of Ramsay MacDonald to Mr. Hoover and now the establishment of this court in Cuba," he concluded.

Democrats Drafting New York Strategy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Democratic Union, aimed at placing New York State safely within that party's column in both national and gubernatorial elections, has just been organized and placed on a campaign footing at a luncheon given at the Democratic Club in Madison Avenue.

Simultaneously, definite direction was given to the move to re-elect Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman next year.

About 50 leading New York Democrats were present at the luncheon, where it was recalled that for 14 out of the last 20 years New York State has had a Democratic Governor. It was confidently asserted by speakers that, if adequate campaign work were done up-State, the big Republican vote there could be greatly reduced and, with these Democratic gains, the plurality which the party would pile up in New York City would make the State safely Democratic.

Governor Roosevelt, who was the principal speaker, declared that in many of the rural districts up-State there were no Democratic or independent newspapers for voters to read, but only "Republican organs of propaganda, still clinging to the traditions of a past age and either deliberately suppressing all facts unfavorable to their party or their party's leaders, or deliberately coloring them to make them appear to that party's advantage."

M. William Bray, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said that the work would be intensive, concentrating on every election district up-State to carry on a campaign of education aimed at keeping New York under a Democratic Governor.

EXPLORER REACHES POSSESSION ISLAND

CANBERRA, Australia (P)—Premier James Henry Scullin has received a message from Sir Douglas Mawson, Australian explorer, saying his ship, the Discovery, arrived at

Possession Island last Thursday. Sir Douglas sailed from Cape Town, Union of South Africa, Oct. 18 last, intending to explore a part of the unknown southern polar continent.

Possession Island is in latitude 71.50 south, longitude 171.20 east, near the coast of South Victoria Land. It is the spot where Capt. J. Clark Ross of the British Royal Navy claimed formal possession of the Antarctic continent in the name of Queen Victoria in 1841. He found the mainland inaccessible.

Mexico City on Guard Against Party Riots

MEXICO CITY (P)—This capital is on guard against further clashes between adherents of the rival presidential candidates prior to balloting Nov. 17. Thirteen persons, one of them a woman, were seriously injured Nov. 10, in rioting in the center of the city between rival political groups, numbering in excess of 10,000.

In answer to the Government's use of troops to quell the fighting, printed appeals to the national soldiery made their appearance throughout the city, issued by the Anti-Re-electionist Party, which is sponsoring the candidacy of José Vasconcelos.

At one stage in the rioting a considerable group of Vasconcelistas marched to the American Embassy, where one of their number made a speech, declaring that blame for the clash rested on partisans of Gen. Pascual Ortiz Rubio, candidate of the National Revolutionary Party. Some one set fire to the Rubio headquarters and firemen were called. They arrived too late, however, to prevent considerable damage. Neither of the presidential candidates was in the city during the riots.

If There's More Dust on the Piano, Just Blame It on Meteor Shower

If the piano requires more than its customary daily rubbing and the car ahead on the highway seems to stir up more dust than usual, the explanation may be that the earth is now plunging through a swarm of "shooting stars" which became faintly discernible Sunday night, according to Prof. W. J. Fisher of the Harvard Observatory.

These meteors are a part of the meteoric shower which falls from the planet, constellation of Leo, at periods about 33 years apart. They will become brilliantly visible some time between Nov. 14 to 17 from the hours of midnight to dawn.

The housewife may wonder what bearing meteors have upon a dusty piano, but one of the technical explanations is that meteors are melted by the friction of passing through the atmosphere of the earth and instead of hitting the ground in cannon-ball fashion, usually fall in the form of a thin layer of dust.

The Leonid meteors are growing in visibility with each succeeding night, according to Professor Fisher, who says that they will be seen in their greatest brilliancy in the northeast. Meteors, he said, are visible near the zenith on almost any night but the meteoric shower, which came into view Sunday night, is particularly brilliant. It was discernible all over the world to a degree, depending upon the number of "shooting stars" to the cubic mile. It is impossible to predict exactly where they will be visible, he said.

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Phone the nearest branch or write today for full details of our unusual oil heating service.

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Makers of Oil Burners since 1903
Distributors of Highest Quality Fuel Oil since 1915

General Sales Offices: STAMFORD, CONN.
Factories: Stamford, Conn., New York, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Boston, Providence, Portland, Me.

SUBSIDIARIES: East Coast Fuel Oil Co., Fuel Systems Co., of Cal.

AMERICAS SEEK TO KNOCK DOWN TRADE BARRIERS

21 Republics to Discuss
Changes in Customs and
Port Formalities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—For the purpose of promoting inter-American trade, the Pan-American conference on customs procedure and port formalities will convene at the Pan-American Union Building here on Nov. 18 to work out recommendations to the 21 American republics for the removal of certain trade hindrances. Experts in these two branches of commerce from the various countries will attend the conference.

"Simplification of the formalities and, so far as possible, standardization of the principles and rules of customs procedure, and elimination of unnecessary port formalities, are necessary for the development of maritime communications and the normal growth of commerce between the nations of America," declared a resolution adopted by the governing board of the Pan-American Union, under which the conference was called. Similar recommendations had been made by the Fifth and by the Sixth international conferences of American states and by the Third Pan-American Commercial Conference.

Simplification in the variety of units upon which customs duties are levied is one of the important proposals to be considered. Customs duties are now levied in the American republics: on the basis of gross weight, gross weight less tare, net weight, by the piece, by unit of length, surface or volume, and "ad valorem," depending on the nature of the merchandise, the preparations for its shipment and sale, or the particular stipulations of the tariff schedule of the individual country. Uniformity, it is believed, could be attained without affecting the tariff income or the broad tariff policy of any country.

Edison Associate Wins Safety Medal

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The Scientific American gold medal has just been bestowed on Prof. Reginald A. Fessenden, formerly an associate of Thomas A. Edison, for his inventions promoting safety at sea. The award was made at a luncheon at the Union League Club and the medal was presented to Maj. R. K. Fessenden, who received it on behalf of his father, who is in Bermuda. This was the ninth time the medal has been awarded since 1908 and the third time the award was made for promotion of safety at sea.

Prof. Fessenden's inventions which were recognized by the award include the fathometer, a sounding device which determines the depth of the water beneath a vessel, a direction finder and radio devices and compasses.

Certificates of honorable mention were bestowed on several other candidates for the award. They were: J. Lyell Wilson, assistant chief surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping, for a stability meter; A. F. Schat of Utrecht, Holland, for a "sea skate" to facilitate the launching of lifeboats; and Jesse W. Reno of New York for a life raft.

HEADS OF OPIUM RING GO TO PRISON IN CHINA

NANKING, China (P)—Ying Kuo, former vice-consul in San Francisco, and his wife, Mrs. Susie Ying Kuo, were sentenced to prison terms and fined on charges of attempting to smuggle opium valued at \$250,000 into San Francisco last summer.

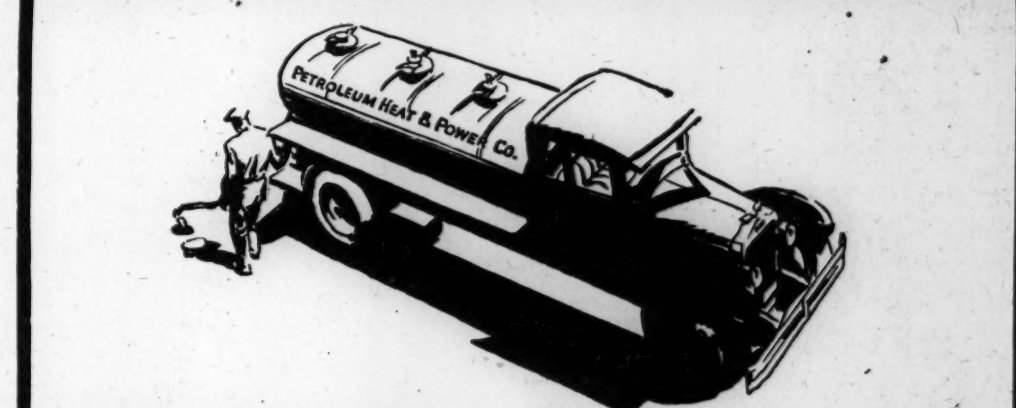
Ying Kuo was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and was fined \$3000, while his wife was sentenced to four years in prison and was fined \$2500. The couple were arrested in the United States last July after discovery of a huge opium smuggling plot, and they were ordered back to China for trial by the Chinese Government.

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ALL oil burner users will be quick to appreciate this de luxe oil service. It is based on 15 years' success in this territory!

You are assured the finest quality of both light and heavy fuel oil because the bulk of all we sell is used in our own Petro and Nokol Oil Burners. It is the same oil we use in our 100% guaranteed oil heating service.

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SAVINGS LOWER
FIRST TIME IN
TWENTY YEARSDepositors Also Fewer—
Lure of Stocks Reason—
No Cause for Alarm

NEW YORK—The first recession in the nation's savings account in banks in the 20 years during which records in this field have been kept by the American Bankers Association is disclosed in the annual compilation of savings by the organization's savings bank division, made public here today by W. E. E. Albright, deputy manager in charge of the division.

The shrinkage amounts to more than \$195,000,000, on the basis of figures for the year ended June 29, 1929, whereas a year before the similar report announced an increase of more than \$2,300,000,000, the largest ever recorded.

The number of savings depositors also decreased during the year covered by more than 500,000 accounts. The lure of the stock market and affiliated activities are cited as part of the explanation for these changes.

Mr. Albright's statement says: "Savings deposits in banks and trust companies of continental United States for the year ending June 29, 1929, receded \$195,205,000 from the high point established a year ago, according to reports received by the savings bank division, American Bankers Association."

"The volume stands at \$28,217,656,000, with an additional \$42,334,000 for Hawaii. This, the first recession in savings deposits since records of savings were kept by the association—20 years—indicates a fundamental change in the savings situation, irrespective of whether it is temporary or not."

Year's Pay Rolls Higher

"This recession is not one coming as a result of drouth, famine, unemployment or conditions outside of the United States."

"This year industrial production was much higher than the preceding year. Factory pay rolls were considerably greater. In the whole gamut of production, employment and trade advances were made over the preceding year except in building contracts. Here the decrease over the preceding year was so slight that no material effect on the savings business should be observable. In the farm areas the improvement noted last year has not receded, and the live-stock industry in all its branches has been prosperous."

"In the face of this national condition there may be those who will say that savings depositors have simply, for the time being, changed to another form of investing. The fact remains that all individual bank deposits have shrunk, and less than half the loss in individual deposits comes through lack of savings deposits. The greater part of the loss comes from demand deposits."

"The loss in savings deposits is reflected also in the loss of savings depositors."

"The causes of the recession are possibly multiple. In a mass movement it is difficult to evaluate all the factors. There is nothing to indicate a considerable increase in installment buying during the year."

"There is scarcely any reason to doubt that one of the important factors in draining away savings deposits and decreasing the number of depositors has been the lure of profits to be made in stocks."

Sees No Cause for Alarm

"A casual examination of brokers' loans indicates that the amount loaned 'for others' as of June 29, 1929, was greater by more than \$1,000,000,000 than for a similar date in the preceding year. This money outside banking channels helps to explain the loss in individual deposits during the year."

"The loss in both individual deposits and savings deposits during this year after a rapid rise for 15 years should not cause undue alarm. The savings deposits per inhabitant for the year are \$235, which is only \$2 less than the preceding year, and represents a loss of only eight-tenths of 1 per cent. The volume of savings stands at 89.3 per cent over the volume in 1919, and 164 per cent gain over the volume in 1914."

"If it has been the lure of profits in stocks which caused the recession

in savings deposits, then one factor in the future savings business will be the success attendant upon this year's venture of savings depositors in stocks. If it shall have proved happy, further defections may be expected, and more and more a savings bank or savings department will be regarded simply as a reservoir for the accumulation of funds. If the experiment does not prove generally successful, then another year will doubtless witness an increase in savings deposits as well as in savings depositors."

Hitlerites Become
Again Active in Reich

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's people's referendum against the Young plan and the war guilt charge is beginning to bear fruit, but from a totally different way than was expected by Dr. Hugenberg. He had called in the aid of the German Fascist—followers of Adolf Hitler—in order to support his action. It did not take very long before the Hitlerites became the most active element in Dr. Hugenberg's whole campaign.

Dr. Hugenberg and the Steel Helmet hesitated to speak out openly, and continually emphasized that they would strive to change the present régime only in a "legal" way. The Hitlerites, on the other hand, preached open revolt, and thus appealed more strongly to the masses.

The radicals among Dr. Hugenberg's party soon fraternized with the Fascists, while the moderates revolted against Dr. Hugenberg for strengthening radicalism in the Nationalist movement and in the German Nationalist Party, of which he is the leader. At the recent election for the Diet of federal state of Baden, the German Nationalists lost about half a dozen seats to the Fascists. Now the same thing has happened in Lübeck. At the elections for the Diet of that free city, the German Nationalists lost seven seats while the Fascists who hitherto had not had a single seat, gained six.

Irigoyen Opponent
Slain in Argentina

MENDOZA, Argentine (AP)—Dr. Carlos Washington Lencinas, political "boss" of this city, and foe of President Irigoyen, was assassinated here during a political meeting. Twenty-one persons were sent to hospitals wounded in the flurry of firing.

A military guard was thrown about the city, patrolling the principal streets, to prevent new outbreaks. More than 250 persons were arrested, but all but 15 released.

The shooting occurred as Dr. Lencinas addressed from a balcony more than 5000 of his political adherents. He had just returned from Buenos Aires to face the warrant of a federal judge charging him with political corruption and maladministration as former Governor of Mendoza Province.

Dr. Lencinas last year was elected Federal Senator against the opposition of the Irigoyen elements. In the conflict with the President growing out of his election there was serious public disturbances in his city. The Senate refused to seat Dr. Lencinas.

Chicago Firm Obtains
Huge Soviet Contract

MOSCOW (AP)—In competition with foreign engineers, the MacDonald Engineering Company of Chicago was successful in obtaining a \$110,000,000 contract for the construction of a chain of huge cement plants, grain elevators, flour mills and miscellaneous industrial enterprises throughout the Soviet Union.

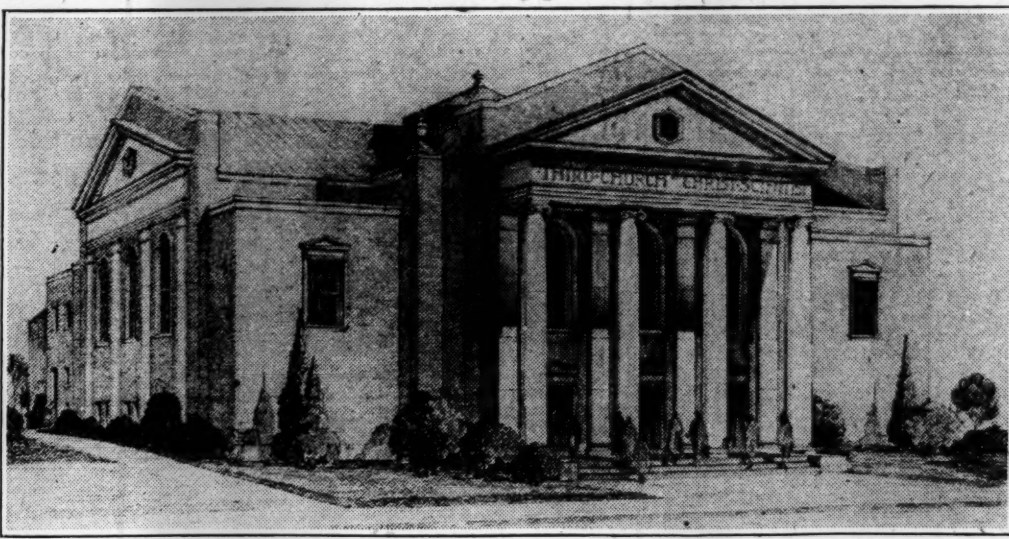
The Government will supply the capital, material and labor, while the designs of the plant will be made and the work directed and supervised by a staff of 45 American engineers and steel construction experts. This will be the largest force of American engineers ever to enter Russia.

The contract is one of the most important awarded by the Soviet Government since Col. Hugh L. Cooper of New York secured a contract for the supervision and erection of a great \$100,000,000 hydro-electric plant on the Dnieper River.

PRESS TO SUPPORT PROHIBITION

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (By U. P.)—Newspapermen of Honduras assured President Mejia Colindres that they would support his campaign for partial prohibition of alcoholic liquors. The President conferred with the journalists regarding his future plans for reducing alcoholic liquor consumption throughout the country.

Classical Colonial Type of Architecture



New Edifice of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHNSON NAMED
BY STIMSON FOR
CHINESE POSTNew Minister Will Handle
Difficult Work of Extra-
territoriality Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Nelson T. Johnson, Undersecretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, will succeed John Van A. MacMurray as Minister to China.

China's relations with the powers in the Far East are approaching a crisis. The Nanking Government has not retreated from its expressed determination to abrogate the extraterritorial treaties Jan. 1 next, at which time the attitude of the United States may be decisive in determining their fate. In these negotiations the successor to Mr. MacMurray will unquestionably play a leading part.

In naming Mr. Johnson, Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, at once takes cognizance of Mr. Johnson's ability and the gravity of the situation. Mr. MacMurray is returning to America to take a place in the Walter Hines Page Institute of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University.

The Nanking Government, in spite of the civil war has not departed from its fixed intention of regaining full sovereignty. China has gained almost complete tariff autonomy and conditional abolition of extraterritoriality from half a dozen nations with absolute relinquishment of such privileges by Germany and Russia. The future of the treaties centers very largely on the United States, since the State Department took the lead in granting tariff autonomy by its first treaty of July 25, 1928.

A cable from Nanking has stated that the United States in reply to a note of the Chinese Government had indicated its willingness to enter into immediate conferences for the gradual abolition of the extraterritorial privileges.

This note is virtually a repetition of the American note of Aug. 10 in which the State Department took a sympathetic view of the question. The Chinese situation is complicated by uprisings against the authority of the Nanking leader, Chiang Kai-shek, resulting in the latter's efforts toward troop reduction. As a method of solidifying China, Chiang may be forced to take a more stubborn view on extraterritoriality than he would offer at another time. Chiang leads the right wing or conservative group of the Nationalists or Kuomintang, and is opposed by the left wing or radical faction standing for increased benefits to workers and peasants rather than for the bourgeoisie. Neither side is affiliated with the Russians.

Mr. Johnson, like Mr. MacMurray, has devoted his entire career to the Far East. He has been in the foreign service since his appointment as student interpreter in China in 1907.

Certain to Be Acceptable

SHANGHAI (AP)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Nationalist Government states that the United States had submitted the name of Nelson T. Johnson to be American Minister to China, succeeding John Van A. MacMurray. It was considered certain that Mr. Johnson would be acceptable to China.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
EDIFICE OPENED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of Brooklyn, in East Twenty-first Street and Albemarle Road, Flatbush, has just held opening services in its new auditorium.

Commenting on the event, the Brooklyn Daily Times said that the occasion marked "a 15-year period of uninterrupted growth."

"Since its inception in 1915," the article continued, "when its congregation was recruited from the overflowing membership of First Church of Christ, Scientist (of Brooklyn), the influence of Third Church has extended throughout the Flatbush section."

"The new edifice, which will seat 1000, adjoins the Sunday School unit, accommodating 500, which has been used for church services since January, 1918."

"Of classical Colonial architecture, with dark red brick and limestone columns, the new church reflects the atmosphere of the New England home of the Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy. The architects of the structure, Cherry & Matz, 441 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, have provided in their plans for an additional growth in congregation during coming years."

"The church is entered from East Twenty-first Street, between massive columns of the classical portico, through one of three pairs of doors to a large decorated foyer. At the extreme ends of the foyer the main stairways lead up to the auditorium, where 1000 persons may be seated comfortably within sight and hearing of the readers."

"The Sunday School building, which consists of a series of classrooms encircling an auditorium, has been equipped with loudspeakers to take care of overflow meetings."

SOVIETS TO FOUND
1000 TRACTOR FARMS

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Government has decided to establish 1000 large tractor stations throughout the Soviet Union for intensification of grain production. It is hoped by 1933 to double the present annual yield.

Two hundred thousand tractors of American design will be distributed for use on an area of 100,000,000 acres.

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G. O. P. REGULARS
RAISE MURMURS
AGAINST MOSESResent Campaign Fodder
Fed by 'Old Guard' Leader
to Insurgent Forces

BY ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Interestingly enough it is from regular Republican ranks, and not from insurgent, from which come the most significant murmurs against the continued party leadership of George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, president pro tem of the Chamber and chairman of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Not that the insurgents do not resent Mr. Moses's characterization of them or that they are not suspicious of his political activities; they do and are—but they are not intimidated by them. Every attack from Mr. Moses, the recognized "Old Guard" leader, they regard of incalculable political worth to them in their home states.

Which is exactly what is distressing the Republicans who, while regulars, are not of the "Old Guard" group. These regulars are opposed to being associated in the thoughts of their constituents, with the Moses point of view and attitude.

See Way Out of Dilemma

Facing stiff election contests next year they do not like the possibility of being confronted with the problem of making a choice between Mr. Moses or the insurgents. The conviction is growing in these ranks that the elimination of Mr. Moses from active party leadership would relieve them of a number of campaign handicaps, and so

there has developed among them the proposition that Mr. Moses either step down voluntarily, or be compelled to do so.

This revolt has already expressed itself in a resolution, as yet closely guarded, calling for Mr. Moses's withdrawal from his posts of party authority. The authorship and contents of the motion are so far secret, but that the move originates among the dissenting regulars is admitted by them.

Among this group are Charles L. McNary, Senator from Oregon, who proposed as Republican floor leader when James A. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, indicated that he was withdrawing; Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia, who faces most vigorous Democratic opposition; Thomas D. Schall (R.), Senator from Minnesota, who is already encountering aggressive Republican opposition in his State; Daniel O. Hastings (R.), Senator from Delaware, and Frederic M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky, who have the most difficult sort of Democratic opposition; and Charles S. Deneen (R.), Senator from Illinois, and Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, who will have both Republican and Democratic contests.

It is from these sources as well as from senators who do not have to stand for re-election but who are disturbed over the possibilities of the 1930 campaign that the demand has arisen for a change in the party's senatorial leadership.

Say Policies Out of Time

Significantly it is also being asserted by these senators that the Moses "Old Guard" type of leadership is fundamentally at variance with the policies and viewpoint of the President, and that it would be greatly in the interest of the Hoover Administration if men in harmony with his ideas took over command.

It is for this reason that Mr. McNary is being pressed as the party floor leader when the successor to Mr. Watson is to be chosen, and why there is a movement on foot to remove Mr. Moses as president pro tem of the Senate.

The very fact that the insurgents are not demanding Mr. Moses's replacement is viewed by some of the administration and regular Senators as added reason for making the proposed changes. They see in the attitude of the insurgents confirmation of their concern over the political situation.

Personally, Mr. Moses is on the best terms with the insurgent leaders. He has long been a friend of William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho; George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. They openly characterize him as a "reactionary" but sincerely affirm their confidence in his fair-mindedness and political astuteness.

There is no actual concern among the insurgents over political action against them by Mr. Moses or the Republican Party. In fact the opposite is the case. It is the regulars who are apprehensive of the insurgents' plan and the possibility of their carrying the coalition they have with the Democrats on the tariff bill into the Senatorial elections next year.

American Cabin on Danish Soil
to Form Tie Between Two NationsLogs Cut From Forests in 48 States to Be Used
for Memorial Structure in Rebuild National
Park—Immigrants Aid Plan

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Logs hewn from the forests of the 48 states of the American Union, transported across the sea and gathered on a heather-clad hill at the Rebuild National Park in Denmark, are to form a cabin that will furnish a shrine for traveling Americans on holidays observed only in the United States. The plan contemplates preservation in the building of historical data concerning Danish immigration to the United States. Old Danish families which have in their possession interesting letters or other papers telling of the days when the first Danes set sail westward have been invited to place these heirlooms in a vault to be constructed in the cabin.

It was in 1909 the idea of establishing the cabin was started. Dr. Max Henius, a Chicagoan of Danish descent and a member of the public library board here, was in Denmark on that Fourth of July. Realizing that hundreds of Americans, like himself, would like to observe the holiday, he organized the first large Fourth of July celebration ever held in Denmark.

The next step was taken in 1912, when Rebuild National Park, a 250-acre property, was presented to the Danish Government by a group of Danish-born Americans. Last year Dr. Henius conceived the idea of the cabin. He told of his plans and his enthusiastic fellow-countrymen did the rest.

"It was really remarkable," Dr. Henius said. "We estimated that we would need \$16,000. On shipboard returning to the United States, I was introduced to a man and happened to speak of the cabin. The next day I received a note from him with a check for \$5000. Five other Americans of Danish descent, all unrecalled, gave the other \$11,000. The Scandinavian-American lines offered to take the logs to Denmark free of charge."

"The logs will be hand-hewn by

Danish-born Americans, and, on their arrival in Denmark, will be raised into a cabin by two woodsmen of Danish descent, sent abroad for that purpose. It will be, I think, a fitting memorial to those Danes who came as pioneers to the new American continent."

As Dr. Henius described the cabin, it will be about 60 by 40 feet in size. At one end of the interior will hang the picture of Abraham Lincoln as a log cabin builder, surrounded by the 48 axes with which the logs were cut. Pictures used for decoration will be drawings showing the entire history of Danish immigration, beginning in 1642.

CHICAGO GETS MORE LETTERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Receipts from the Chicago Post Office for October, 1929, were \$5,659,658.49. This is an increase of more than \$137,000 over the receipts of October, 1928.

THE MAGIC CORNET



MAGIC! that is how it seems—to suddenly be an expert Cornetist.

If you have just the common musical sense and feeling possessed by most people—that is, if you can sing, hum, or whistle a tune correctly, you can play this new and unique instrument as easily as you can play a piano or as easily as you can play a violin. The real Cornet only after years of tedious study and practice.

Although the Cornet plays from a music roll it is not an automatic player—only the selection of the tones or notes produced by the music roll is automatic. Every other factor in the rendition of the music—the control of volume, of tempo and all the control of expression is under the player's control—in exactly the way it is with the Cornet in the hands of a trained musician.

CORNET WITH 2 MUSIC ROLLS—\$10

A wide selection of music rolls of the popular song hits, classical and old-time favorites to choose from!

Additional music rolls, 40 cents each.

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BUT, whatever your preference... rayon-and-wool or all-wool... plain colors, checks or stripes... you'll find in this Wanamaker collection of new English hosiery a group that might have been chosen especially for you! It includes every smart type... from white and pastel tinted socks to go with dancing slippers to three-quarter length all-wool hose for wear with skating shoes. And, when you consider their superb qualities, you'll agree with us that the prices are, indeed, moderate—

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for Nursery Teas

They are really priced so very reasonably and launder so beautifully, that it isn't necessary to save them for indoor events at all. But they are of such fine quality broadcloth, and have such delicate drawn work that they are "too nice" to wear for play. In blue, yellow or green. Sizes 2 to 5.

\$2.95

RARE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN LIBRARY SOLD

John Camp Williams Collection Brings \$104,178 at New York Sale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—An important library of Americana and of English illustrated books of the Elizabethan and Jacobean reigns formed by the late John Camp Williams of Morristown, N. J., has just been dispersed here at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries for \$104,178. The library was one of interest students rather than collectors, and the large proportion of the items found their way into universities and school libraries.

The collection of early literature relating to America was sold in one afternoon and brought \$14,921. Its feature was Marshall C. Leffert's copy of Thomas Harriot's rare historical work, published in England in 1590 and containing the latest reports on "the new found land of Virginia." Not since 1870 had this folio appeared for sale at auction in America, and it went for \$7,300 to C. F. Hartman. The book is distinguished for being the second original English work to be published in America, and there are said to be but 12 copies of it anywhere.

A copy of the Royal American Magazine, January, 1774, to March, 1775, the most nearly perfect ever offered at public auction, the rarest periodical of the Revolutionary period, went to James F. Drake, dealer in rare books, for \$1,850. Thirteen of the 22 illustrations were engraved by Paul Revere.

A first edition of Capt. John Smith's "The General History of Virginia," brought \$1,000 from L. C. Harper, who also paid \$675 for a first of James Russell Lowell's "My Study Windows" and a second issue of the first of "Among My Books."

On the Eve of Incumbency, 1228. The high point in this group was \$13,000 for a first edition of Henry Holland's "Basillogia: A Booke of Kings" (1618), which went to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. It is one of 10 known copies and the same which sold at public auction in London a few years ago for less than \$3,000. A small volume of poetry by an obscure sixteenth century author, Henry Willibroe, fetched \$550 from D. Rosenbach, because it is the first direct mention of Shakespeare. This was "Willibroe His Avis; or, the True Picture of a Modest Maid and of a Chast and Constant Wife" (1594), of which there are but five copies.

The 1640 edition of Shakespeare's poems went to the same buyer for \$450 and a copy of the folio of "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies" for \$1,000. Bettini's "Monte sancto di Dio" (Florence, 1477), the first book illustrated with copper engravings, was regarded as one of the most important documents in the history of graphic arts, sold for \$310 to Dr. Rosenbach.

A letter in the autograph of Edgar Allan Poe to Thomas C. Clarke, dated Washington, 1843, with a set of Poe's "Works" (1855), sold to D. J. Jefferson for \$260. The letter, which was written at the time Poe was seeking appointment at the Custom House in Philadelphia, called upon the publisher to send him \$20 by mail, "as soon as you get this" and referred to the progress of certain business with "the President."

The same price was paid by Mr. Drake for a first edition of Robert Herrick's "Hesperides" (1633). A rare edition of the works of Tacitus (Venice, 1473) went to the Brick Row Book Shop for \$1,950, and Milton's "Poems" (1645) went to Gabriel Wells for \$1,650. Thomas Nash's "The First Part of Pasquill's Apologie" (1590) sold to Mr. Jefferson for \$1,400, and for the same price Mr. Drake bought Raphael Holinshed's "The Chronicles of England, Scotlande and Irelande" (1577). This book was used by Shakespeare, in common with other Elizabethan dramatists, in the composition of English historical plays.

George Herbert's "The Temple" (1633) brought \$1,250 from Barnett J. Beyer, who also gave \$1,150 for a first of Burton's "The Anatomy of Melancholy." For the same price Dr.

Rosenbach bought the first illustrated edition of Dante's "La Divina Commedia" (Florence, 1481), with two engravings after Botticelli, and, for \$1,075, Robert Whittington's "Tullius de Senectute" (about 1535). Mr. Wells gave \$975 for an edition of Cicero's "Rhetorica nova et vetus" (Venice, 1470).

A leaf containing the Twenty-third Psalm from the Gutenberg Bible (1450-55) went to Mr. Drake for \$600. Mr. Wells paid \$750 for a "Collection of XVII Century English Engraved Portraits." Francis Quarles's "Emblems" (1635), with his signature, brought \$870; George Chapman's "The Whole Works of Homer" (1616), \$80; Erasmus's "The Praise of Folie" (1549), \$550; Richard Crashaw's "Steps to the Temple" (1646), with the Beverly Chew-H. V. Jones bookplates, \$510; Cicero's "Orations Selectae" (Venice, 1471), \$525; Richard Braithwaite's "Barnabees Journal" (1638), \$600; the first surreptitious edition of Sir Thomas Browne's "Religio Medici" (1642), \$460; Edmund Spenser's "Colin Clouts Come Home Againe" (1595), \$700; the Hoe copy of Saxton's "Maps of England and Wales" (1574-79), the first English atlas, \$725; and Rosin's "The Birth of Mankind" (1540), the first English book with copper plates, \$700.

Negro Woman Wins School Board Post

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Mrs. Mary Brown Martin, a university-trained Negro, with three children now attending Ohio universities, has been elected to membership on the Cleveland School Board, the first time a Negro woman to such a post, although they have served in other cities through appointment.

Mrs. Martin is the daughter of slave parents and her education and training was obtained under great handicaps. She is the wife of a Cleveland attorney, chairman of the Cleveland Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, an active member of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and a trustee of the Phillis Wheatley Association.

The new member of the school board displayed unusual vote-getting powers. She broke a strong Citizens' League slate, the first time it had been done in several elections. Not only did she poll a large vote of her own race but drew thousands of votes from white citizens, officials declare.

Repeater Envelopes Cut Rail Expenses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Five million envelopes are saved a year by the Rock Island Lines through the use of "repeater envelopes." It is reported by W. W. Griswold, stationer of the railroad. In 1914 the Rock Island used 11,000,000 envelopes. Today in spite of increased business the total is only 6,000,000.

One of the envelopes which has served to bring about this reduction has 12 printed spaces marked out on its front for addresses. The flap is ungummed, and holes are punched through to show the presence of enclosures. The other conservation envelope is a very big one with squares for 16 addresses. Each travels to the last address given, all others being canceled.

"These envelopes can be used over and over again," observed Mr. Griswold. "The second time they are used they pay for themselves. To make them successful, it is very important you get your people to work with you. That is in fact the principal thing."

Foot Saver Shoes

If You've an Eye for Style but a need for comfort

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WOMAN JUDGE ENLISTS HELP FOR JUVENILES

Starts Campaign at Miami for Checked Playground to Check Misdemeanors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—When Edith Meserve Atkinson became judge of the Juvenile Court in Miami, Fla., things began to happen. Good things.

There had been juvenile court work before in the district but something had been lacking. Mrs. Atkinson does not take very kindly to those who say to a child, "Don't do as I do, do as I say." She believes moral authority starts with an example constantly before the child of parental good behavior.

Now the way by which Mrs. Atkinson reached her judicial position is interesting. There was a campaign on in Dade County. There had been other campaigns, and twice the people had elected Mrs. Atkinson to office. Her last election was unusual, because her husband, H. F. Atkinson, who is judge of the Circuit Court of Dade County, was standing for reelection, and while Mrs. Atkinson led with the greatest number of votes of any candidate on a ticket list of more than 150, Judge Atkinson of the Circuit Court received a handsome majority over his own opponent.

Judge Atkinson of the Juvenile Court does not just see children after they have entered her court. She sees them before, and sometimes the seeing makes it unlikely that they will ever have to face her in court. Preventive work, the social service experts call that.

For instance she says, "It would solve half the problems of the juvenile court if our school children had some place in which to romp and play, and let loose the energy which sometimes expresses itself in those misdemeanors which bring their youthful perpetrators into court." And then she set about working with the Social Workers' Club to launch a supervised playground project. The Chamber of Commerce and the school board helped. "A small slice of our benefits, of climate, and out of doors beauty for our children," Judge Atkinson said, and she was looking from her bench out through the doors of the courtroom to children who need never come before her to answer for misdemeanors, because they would be too well contented to commit any.

Judge Atkinson thinks there is something to be said on the side of the juvenile who must face a judge before he realizes that it is wrong for him to carry a flask with liquor in it, for he has known all along that his father had one, and surely what one's father can do, . . . and so that carries the thought of Judge Atkinson to the responsibility of the parents, and she takes the reasonable view that reforms must start with parents instead of after damage has been done among children.

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Step in and see our large stock of "Christmas Gifts" Jewelry. \$1 to \$2 weekly terms arranged, or monthly if you desire.
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LET CHILDREN PLAN VOCATION, EDUCATOR SAYS

Role of Parent or Teacher to 'Stand By' and Give Counsel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Stressing the importance of parents and teachers permitting children to select their vocation, Dr. C. E. Partch of New Brunswick, N. J., dean of the school of education of Rutgers University, urged the former to adopt the rôle of counselor, in an address before the New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers just held here.

"Children must live their own lives," he said, "to do this they must choose their vocation, and after this selection is made, they must be given

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CITY MANAGER PLAN TRIUMPHS IN CLEVELAND

Emerges Victor Once Again—Next Council Expected to Be Sympathetic

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CLEVELAND, O.—How the most proportional representation, or "president" system of balloting works to express the will of the majority was illustrated in the concluding hours of the three-day count of Cleveland's recent municipal election. The tedious routine of counting and transferring thousands of second and third choices and even seventh and eighth choice tallies completely upset early returns, and the city manager plan of government again emerged victorious.

Officials of the Progressive Government committee declare that the next city council will be sympathetic both to the city-manager system and to William R. Hopkins, the city manager who has held office continuously during Cleveland's six-year test of the plan. This committee, which carried the sudden death of the manager plan is put upon it," she declared. "It must mean training the character, so that it can meet whatever demands life may require. You may not have the necessary knowledge for some particular task, but if you have the character, you can find out and learn whatever you need to know. I often wonder if the man was not right who said 'education is that which remains with us after we have forgotten the much we learned in school.'"

"I would be the first to agree that a certain amount of beauty and comfort were necessary to intellectual development, but I think we have grown to emphasize too much the mere buildings of stone and mortar; the much we learned in the school rooms and our laboratories, of our gymnasiums and our playgrounds."

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able to the manager form of government. The new council is believed by officials to be the most progressive elected in a number of years. Miss Susan Rebbam, an attorney, will be a member. John D. Marshall, Mayor, who is favorable to the plan, is expected to be elected for another two years. The result is expected to be reflected in the personnel of the Civil Service Commission and other posts which the council fills by election.

CHICAGO PROFESSORS SHY AT BEING 'COPY'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The "nose for news" has become so prevalent among college youth of the day that the University of Chicago has felt called upon to make a rule against students reporting for the newspapers remarks of the professors in the classrooms.

The position was getting so bad that an instructor had little privacy. In a confidential mood he might say something whimsical or daring to the intimate circle of his students. His embarrassment can be pictured when, the next morning at breakfast, he would read in the Morning Star—his impulsive remarks, duly credited to him, under a jazy headline.

Now the university has ruled that it is not good form for students to go to their lectures for "copy." In the classroom they are to be just plain students—not reporters.

SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN ASKED
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—The National Council of Administration has unanimously approved a message to be sent to the National Assembly supporting the granting of full suffrage for women. The message deplores the delays undergone so far by the movement for women suffrage and recommends immediate action.

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TEXAN RANCH SHIPS CATTLE BY MAIL ORDER

8000 'Feeders' a Year Sent Off to All Parts of the Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STAMFORD, Tex.—Selling of beef on the hoof on a large scale through the mail-order system is an enterprise that has flourished here for many years, and is believed to be unique.

A ranch founded by S. M. Swenson annually markets from 8000 to 10,000 "feeders" to purchasers in almost every state in the Union. The cattle were paid for before the shipments were made, and not inspected by the purchasers until they reached their destinations.

A. J. Swenson, the superintendent, says: "Approximately 250,000 head of 'feeder' cattle and breeding animals have been sold through the mail-order method."

By 1881 the founder had acquired large tracts in 20 different counties, comprising 200,000 acres, most of which lay in the section where the Swenson cattle interests' headquarters were established. The taxes on this vast territory became a burden to the owner, so herds of native cattle were purchased and driven on the domain of the buffalo and the playground of the antelope and deer, and "cow punchers" sang their wild melodies to the Texas Longhorn breed. On the ranch today are approximately 30,000 breeding animals.

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YALE STUDENTS EARN \$687,647 TO AID STUDIES

Many Varieties of Work
Engaged In—Appointments
Bureau Breaks Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Students paying all or part of their own way through Yale University earned \$687,647 last year in positions recorded by the university bureau appointments, according to the annual report of Albert B. Crawford, director of the bureau and of the department of personnel study.

Students who are "working their way" constitute one-third of the university's enrollment, the report showed. Financial aid extended to this group by the university during the college year through scholarships and loans amounted to \$485,620, bringing the total of all financial aid and reported earnings to \$1,173,267. Three-quarters of this amount, \$878,452, represents assistance rendered to students directly by the university in the form either of financial aid or of employment secured through the Bureau of Appointments.

Of the \$687,647 earned by the students, which marks an increase of nearly \$100,000 over last year's figures, \$418,929.97 was earned while the university was in session; the balance, \$268,716.26, was earned during the summer vacation. A total of 1246 individuals, or over 80 per cent of all term-time applicants, secured employment through the bureau during the academic year, and 456 were placed in summer vacation work.

Earnings from such employment as were obtained directly through the Bureau of Appointments exceeded all previous records, reaching a total of nearly \$400,000, of which \$264,000 was earned by part time work during the college year. This latter represents the filling of 6368 different jobs by 1246 individuals. A large part of the year's increase is attributable to further development of the student agencies, which altogether provided 849 individuals with opportunities to earn about \$50,000.

The Student Agencies, which serve various student needs, enjoyed a banner year. The Student Laundry Agency, with 12 men, earned \$3783. This group of students collects and delivers laundry, with its own motor truck. The Student Suit Pressing Agency, with 41 men employed, earned \$13,707. By waiting on tables in the University and other dining halls 507 students earned board which otherwise would have represented an outlay of \$122,420. Twenty-nine students organized boarding tables and earned \$6651. Even by selling neckties, students earned \$378. Twenty-eight students, playing in dance orchestras, earned \$12,390. Others sold Christmas cards, flowers for the football games, new and old furniture, shoes and wood. The baseball and football programs, as usual, offered desirable opportunities for earning money by the sale of advertising space.

CANADIAN WRITER SPEAKS ON FOLK SONGS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto was founded on a folk song, stated John Murray Gibson, Canadian writer, in an address to the Empire Club. He depicted a band of French-Canadian pioneers establishing Fort Rouille in 1755 on the site where Toronto now stands, to the strains of the traditional folk song, "A la Claire Fontaine." Besides the folk song of the French Canadian, Canada is getting folk songs from the Poles, Ukrainians, the Czechoslovaks, the Yugoslavs, the Germans and the Scandinavian races.

SIXTEEN IN MASS JUMP SET PARACHUTE MARK

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Sixteen persons stepped out of a big biplane as it soared over this field, thereby establishing a new record for mass parachute jumping. The previous record was 12 simultaneous jumps.

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5000 Cars an Hour Can Pass Over This Bridge



DETROIT RIVER \$23,000,000 SPAN IS DEDICATED

United States and Canada
Forge New Border Link
in Dual Celebration

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—The Ambassador Bridge, with the largest suspension span in the world, a vehicular structure built at a cost of \$23,000,000, as one more manifestation of the traditional neighborliness that has endured between the United States and Canada throughout a century and a half, was fittingly dedicated with an Armistice Day handshake between State and Province, Nation and Dominion.

Friendly exchanges between Detroit and Windsor municipal officials, Michigan and Ontario governmental representatives and men of national affairs, with the added holiday making of military and civil organizations and throngs of interested spectators, marked the celebration.

Present were Joseph A. Bower of New York, former Detroit banker, who for 35 years dreamed of such a bridge and later as president of the Detroit International Bridge Company, put it through; Fred W. Green, Governor of Michigan; Charles McCrea, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines for Ontario, and bridge engineers of national repute.

Flags of the nations were borne by khaki-clad soldiers of the World War in significant and ever-widening thought of the peoples of the world, which is bridging the barriers of national boundaries, was the presence in the lines of march on both sides of the Detroit River of persons of British, French, Italian, Belgian and other national descent.

There were simultaneous programs at the Canadian and United States ends of the bridge, so planned that the music and speaking could be alternately shuttled from shore to shore through microphones. At their end of the bridge the United Canadian bands struck up "God Save the King," and on the "Yankee side," "America" swelled forth. The fact that the tune for each anthem is the same was a harmonious reminder that boundary lines are of no consequence between friends.

As a United States flag was hoisted at the Detroit terminal, up went the Canadian ensign and a roaring cheer on the Windsor side, Canadian and

American tablets were unveiled, dedicating the bridge to international friendship. Governor Green and Minister McCrea met at the center of the bridge, each proceeding to the opposite shore to extend welcoming hands.

Ambassador Bridge, spanning at a height of 152 feet above Detroit, will be opened to traffic Friday. It is equipped to handle 5000 automobiles an hour. The five traffic lanes spread out fan-like at each terminal into 26 passageways flung across which are toll stations, at which customs officials are posted. Government records show 3,000,000 automobiles crossed the river, mostly by ferry, during 1928.

Now either under way to be built, highway problems in this section of the country are being solved strikingly. The Detroit-Windsor tunnel under the Detroit River will be completed next year at a cost equal to that of Ambassador Bridge. Engineers have estimated that by 1931, 20,000,000 passengers will be carried through it annually, in addition to 1,500,000 automobiles and buses.

Through the tunnel and over the bridge there will be bus service between the border cities and Detroit, benefiting Windsor and her sister cities, which have grown 14 per cent in the last year, until they now have a population of 125,000.

ONTARIO POWER USE RAPIDLY DEVELOPING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Industrially, Ontario will develop at such a rapid rate that in a few years all available power on the St. Lawrence will be developed, and hydro-electric power will be transmitted 400 or 500 miles from Niagara Falls district to the older parts of Ontario, according to R. O. Sweezy of the Beulahmors Light, Heat & Power Company.

He predicted that Canada would have a population of 35,000,000, and with plenty of cheap power for manufacturing, will be able to invade the world's markets with her products. Mr. Sweezy estimated that 5,000,000 horsepower was available on the St. Lawrence, and while his company was more interested in power than navigation, they were prepared to co-operate with the Dominion, Quebec and Ontario Governments.

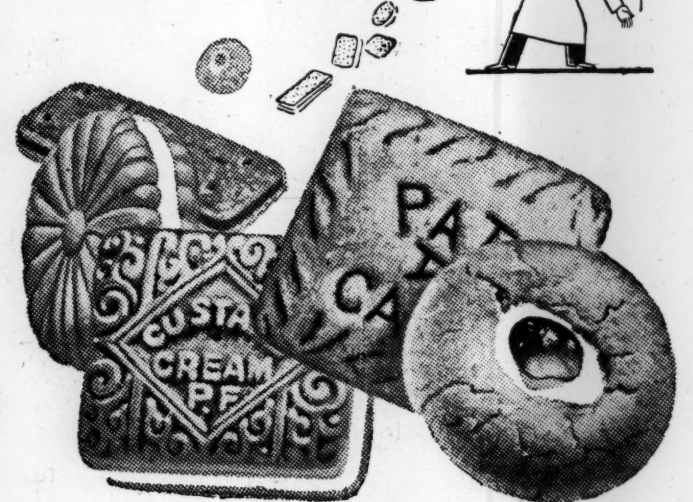
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CHINA QUESTIONS WHITE POLICY OF AUSTRALIA

Consul-General Asks the Re-
moval of Rules Govern-
ing Their Admission

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CANBERRA, Australia.—The first direct challenge to the White Australia Policy has come in the form of a note to the Federal Government from the Chinese Consul-General, F. T. Sung, who has asked that certain restrictions against the admission of Chinese into Australia be removed. One of the requests is that the Chinese residents should be allowed to bring their wives from China to live in Australia. This is already permitted to a restricted extent as these wives are required to be returned to China within two years. This part of the immigration law, however, is very generously administered and in many cases is not enforced. The Chinese residents of Australia are generally well satisfied with their treatment.

Australian policy applies to all aliens and has been in force for a number of years. One result of it is that now 97 per cent of Australia's population is of British stock and the Federal Government is determined to maintain that standard. Mr. Sung describes it as just a memorandum dealing with restric-

tions on Chinese nationals resident in Australia and trade between China and Australia. His chief mission to Australia he said is to create better trade relations between the two countries.

Discussing the suggestion that Chinese who came to Australia since federation were disappointed because they were debarred from obtaining naturalization papers, Mr. Sung said: "Our Government does not encourage Chinese in Australia to become naturalized. We believe that it would only lower the nationality of our race. This matter is not mentioned in the memorandum. The granting of the facilities asked for in the memorandum will not mean an inflow of Chinese into this country."

Mr. Sung suggested that territory in Northern Australia could be cultivated if settlements of Chinese were allowed to work there. The land was now idle, and the climate was not conducive of efficient work by Europeans. It would be a wonderful place for the Chinese to colonize, and in 20 years Australia would be surprised at the revenue it would obtain from what was now waste land.

CANADA GOING TO BELGIUM
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—Canada will participate in the world exposition in Belgium next year. A contract has just been placed for a Canadian building there at a cost of \$50,000. It will be built by a British firm.

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Minister of Agriculture, Rumania's 'Poor Richard,' Urges Tilth of Soil

Ion Mihalache, Himself a Farmer, Shows by Precept and
Example Necessity of Deep Plowing, and Added Power
That Comes From Co-operation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST.—The Rumanian Minister of Agriculture, Ion Mihalache, a former village school teacher and son of a peasant, has begun an unusual new activity along with all his other duties, namely, the writing of a series of letters to his fellow "plowmen." The purpose of these epistles, which are being published in the daily press throughout the whole of Rumania, is to inspire the peasants to take better care of their fields and to tell them how to do it. Since the Minister is himself a real dirt farmer, he knows just what encouragement and instruction the peasants need, and he writes to them in a very practical and interesting way in the language which they use at home. His letters are not treatises, but friendly, sparkling little talks.

He tells the farmers that if they knew how to get the most out of the rich Rumanian land, as much, for example, as is produced in Denmark and Holland per acre, they would bring prosperity to the whole country. He states the vast amount of money paid agricultural experts will be useless if the peasants themselves do not use better methods in their work.

In his first letter he tells the villagers how to work the ground, emphasizing the necessity of plowing both in the fall and in the spring, and of plowing deeply. Then he instructs them how to select their seeds, urges them to harrow and roll their fields, informs them of the ad-

vantages gained by enriching their soil, and appeals to them all to join the co-operative movement. Although he writes with the authority of a minister and an expert, his language is that of a comrade and a fellow farmer. He uses a multitude of proverbs, fills his appeals with interesting examples and telling illustrations, intersperses many humorous stories and treats of all the things that most concern the peasants.

In this activity Ion Mihalache much resembles the Croat political leader, Stephan Raditch, who won the heart of a whole peasant nation by tirelessly telling them how to care for their fields, animals, children, churches and one another. But Mihalache is more consistent and more practical.



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HANDKERCHIEF SALON-GROUND FLOOR
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Price **10/9**
Handkerchief Case to Match. Post 3d. 5/11

HANDKERCHIEFS of real Armenian lace with four open work corners, all hand work, linen centre. Post 1½d.
Price, each, **1/11½**

NOVELTY HANDKERCHIEFS for the kiddies. Fancy box containing three coloured embroidered handkerchiefs and a game.
Price per box **1/3½**

ATTRACTION TEA COY. made of raffia in cottage design. All hand made, well padded. Medium size. Post 6d.
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Small size, each **12/9**

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CHRISTMAS CARDS—NOVELTY. One dainty embroidered opal handkerchief in white or coloured ground, arranged in envelope with season's greetings. Assorted shades and designs.
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LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, very dainty with linen centre.
Post 1½d.
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NATIONAL BANKS IMPLICATED IN LOBBYING AFFAIR

Charges of Election Campaigning to Be Investigated by Senate Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—As a result of the inquiries of the Senate lobby investigating committee into the affairs of the American Taxpayers League and the Southern Taxpayers Association, hundreds of national banks will be called upon by the Treasury Department to explain the contributions to these organizations.

J. A. Arnold, general manager, secretary, treasurer, and chief organizer of the two inter-related associations, admitted that they had been interested in a movement to oppose John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, minority floor leader, with E. E. Belcher, a Republican opponent, and also that they had participated in a plan to oppose a Louisiana Representative.

The federal statutes prohibit national banks or other federal corporations from contributing to political campaigns or organizations engaging in such activities. The Treasury Department has always been vigorously opposed to such contributions, and the law calls for stiff penalty for violation.

Mr. Arnold's list of contributors showed that large numbers of national banks, most of them in several southern states, Texas, Florida and Louisiana, had sent him money. In a number of instances contributions were listed in the name of "clearing house." Some of these latter gave as much as \$1500.

The committee deems the matter of sufficient significance to require special attention, and upon the motion of Thaddeus Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman, the names of all the bank contributors will be certified to the comptroller of the currency for his further inquiry and action.

J. W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, declared that upon the receipt of the committee's information, he would take immediate steps to examine the question as to possible violation of the federal code by the banks.

WASHINGTON (P)—Chairman Caraway of the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee on the floor of the Senate, referring to William Burgess of the United States Pottery Association, asserted:

"This paid lobbyist had no regard for his own reputation, and was perfectly willing to slander members of the Senate."

Senator Caraway made his statement after reading a report on his committee's investigation of Burgess' activities, in which it was said the latter's attempts to have Frederick Koch, an employee of the Tariff Commission, disciplined, amounted "approximately to contempt of the Senate." Burgess had criticized Koch for giving information to Congressmen during hearings on the tariff bill.

The lobby committee chairman told the Senate that Burgess under oath, swore that at least three members of the Senate Finance Committee had joined him in condemning the actions of Koch. Caraway added that each one of the Senators had refuted this statement. He mentioned no names except that of Senator Edge, Republican, New Jersey.

TIFLIS STILL GAY AMONG STARK RUSSIAN CITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

the bright blue of which Eastern painters are so fond, and which indeed reflects the color of the near and middle Eastern sky. One of the best evening views of old Tiflis is from a narrow bridge over the Kura. Here one gets the whole panorama; houses overhanging the turbid waters of the river in

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SMUTS LECTURE IS ANALYSIS OF WORLD POLITICS

South African Statesman at Oxford Welcomes U. S. Participation

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—General Smuts, ex-Prime Minister of South Africa, in his week-end Rhodes lecture at Oxford, hailed the adhesion of the United States to the Permanent League of Nations as an immense stride.

"What appeared as a bad setback in 1920," he said, "has been transformed into the resounding victory of 1928 and America is once more in the van of the great movements toward world peace. The League ideal had won and Mr. Wilson's Covenant was being improved by the hands which had torn it up after the peace. Like the soul of John Brown, the Covenant goes marching on apparently benefiting as much from defeat as from victory."

The work of harmonizing the next covenant with the Kellogg or Paris peace pact was an important matter now engaging the attention of the League. Beyond General Smuts' added, "remains the still more important question of what the effects of the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy will be on the peace movement and how it will affect the existing international law and especially the law of neutrality which was based on the opposite concept of the legality of war." The peace pact also calls for a supplementary general convention which will clarify the position, define private and public wars and place the aggressor in a private war or a disorder of the public peace in the position of an outlaw, by depriving him of all rights under international law, which will in their future application be confined to those who in the course of public duty become involved in a public war.

"By thus bringing the sanctions of international law to bear on the position of parties resorting to private war, a very powerful stimulus would be given to the movement toward universal peace. Such a convention would incidentally solve two most important problems, one affecting Anglo-American relations and the other affecting the operation of the covenant. If the proscription of the war outlaw is made a reality, and if he is made to forfeit all rights of commercial intercourse while he is engaged in a private war, the whole question of neutral rights is revolutionized and the doctrine of the freedom of the seas ceases to be of any practical importance."

"If the United States had adhered to the Covenant the doctrine would have disappeared under Article 16. I remember well President Wilson declaring at the Peace Conference that the Covenant would solve the question of the freedom of the seas for the future. It is time to see the ghost of this issue which has troubled the peace of the English-speaking world for more than a century. A great opening to settle it is once more given, and I hope it will not be allowed to pass without being exploited to the full. But such a convention will have an even more important result—a direct bearing on the operation of the Covenant, making it a workable scheme which it cannot be said to be at present while the United States stands out of the League. In other words, the effect of the carrying out of the peace pact to its necessary conclusions will be the same as if the United States adhered to Article 16."

"One more difficulty remains. Under the Covenant and in the

MONTEICELLO VISITED BY 7000 IN OCTOBER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—The month of October saw a total of 7000 persons registered at Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson, at Charlottesville, Va., not counting a delegation from Maryland who came as guests of the Jefferson Memorial Foundation. The visitors came from nearly every State in the Union. During the month of July a total of 8396 persons were admitted. The total registration for 1929 will far exceed that in any previous year.

TURKISH WOMEN HOPE TO GET MUNICIPAL VOTE

CONSTANTINOPLE (P)—A bill granting the municipal vote to women comes before Parliament in Ankara this week. Kiazim Pasha, president of the Assembly, says he expects unanimous passage of the measure and is happy in what he considers the first step to having women deputies. He says he personally is eager to see women in Parliament. Feminists have taken an official hint and abandoned their project to have women on the police forces of the cities.

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League there is the difficulty of determining who is the aggressor against whom the economic sanction of Article 16 should be applied. The League has not yet found any satisfactory answer. Similarly the difficulty will now arise under the peace pact. If a private war breaks out, who has begun it as an instrument of national policy and should therefore incur the penalty of proscription and outlawry under the peace pact will be the query.

"It may be that in neither case is theoretically a satisfactory answer possible, but it may also prove to be unnecessary. Perhaps here, as with so many other great problems of life and action, a water-tight theory may not be arrived at. And yet a workable way may be found in practice."

"The convention which I suggest for the carrying out of the peace pact might meet not only with the question of outlawry and neutrality, but might also provide for a conference system to which not only members of the League, but those powers who are not League members may adhere."

Waste In New York Government Charged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Declaring that the unprecedented plurality which re-elected Mayor James J. Walker swept almost the entire Tammany ticket into office with him in the city election last Tuesday "subtracted nothing from the public's need for an investigation" of the Tammany administration here, Dr. William Henry Allen, director of the Institute for Public Service, has just renewed his request for a gubernatorial inquiry in a letter to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Dr. Allen now adds 10 new charges to his allegations of waste and incompetency made to the Governor last July against Mayor Walker.

Dr. Allen begins his 10 points by citing waste in park land purchases and school sites. He contends that the city in one instance paid \$33,000 an acre for land adjoining the city, assessed at \$350 an acre. He holds that the city acquisition of land by condemnation proceedings entails losses to the taxpayers through awards in excess of the actual property value. Distorted unit land values, inequitable assessment levies, unnecessary removal of corporations, misconduct of the city's defense in certain actions in the courts for the reduction of taxes and excessive contracts for public lighting are instances of the Walker-Tammany administration policy criticized by Dr. Allen.

GOVERNOR OF CURACAO RETIRED FROM SERVICE

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AMSTERDAM J. A. Frytetter, Governor of Curacao, stationed in the Netherlands by the Government to report on the raid of Venezuelan rebels on Willmstad last spring, has been honorably retired after a little more than one year's service. In recent months the Dutch military forces at Curacao have been increased and other measures have been taken to guard against a repetition of the disturbances.

U. D. C. TO ERECT MEMORIAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in annual state convention in Statesville, voted to erect a memorial to Orren Randolph Smith, designer of the "Stars and Bars," at Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, near Asheville, referred to as "the Westminster Abbey of the South."

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British and French Points of View Over Rhineland Evacuation Differ

(Continued from Page 1)

has been outstanding since the signature of the Treaty of Versailles. Some of the railways in this area are obviously designed for strategic purposes and the Allies have been insisting that the extra long platforms (so made as to facilitate the detrainment of troops) should be reduced to normal size and that certain extra tracks be razed.

The Germans, on the other hand, took the view that the Allies' demands went too far and would impede the economic development of the country. A mutually satisfactory compromise has now been reached, however, and this, it is hoped here, will facilitate the settlement of the question of the date of the evacuation.

Paris Surprised at Reich Being Upset Over Tardieu Speech

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Astonishment is expressed in well-informed circles here that André Tardieu's reference to the possible postponement of the date of evacuation of the Rhineland should have upset German susceptibilities. It has always been the French thesis that the preparation for the movement of their troops from the third zone must depend on the ratification of the Young plan by the German parliament, and if it is now necessary to delay that ratification in order that a plebiscite may be taken first, the German people, it is argued, have only themselves to thank for the prolongation of the occupation.

Aristide Briand, when he mentioned the end of June as the date for evacuation expected the Young plan would be ratified by the Reichstag by the end of October, which would have given the necessary eight months for the removal of the French troops.

It may be asked, why eight months? There was sharp controversy on this point between the French and German delegates at the Hague Conference, the German military authorities insisting that they could move every soldier out of the Palatinat in less than half that time. M. Briand, however, first of all insisted on the impossibility of total evacuation before the end of next September, and was only induced to mention the 30 after great pressure had been brought to bear on him by Dr. Gustav Stresemann and Arthur Henderson. The Germans accepted this as a fixed date and Dr. Stresemann so informed his people, so that there will be great disappointment in Germany if the occupation is prolonged. If German soil were to be held until part of the conditional annuities under the Young plan could be mobilized that would be a serious matter, for the flotation of these funds will be extremely difficult for some time to come.

If M. Tardieu had really meant that in his speech last week, a very serious situation would arise, for the German Government would maintain that the Hague agreement had been broken. It is understood that M. Tardieu did not intend to make the mobilization of any part of the Ger-

NEW YORK TELEPHONE Wins Rates Increase

NEW YORK (P)—The New York Telephone Company won its fight for increased telephone rates when the United States Statutory Court fixed a 7 per cent return on the company's production value. This was 1 per cent less than the return recommended by Isaac R. Oeland, special commissioner. Under the modification of Mr. Oeland's report, the rate increase for each telephone subscriber will be from \$8.50 to \$8.75 a year. The report, based on an 8 per cent return, had estimated the increase at \$10 per subscriber on the average.

Aside from the 1 per cent reduction and a few other modifications the court in the main sustained Mr. Oeland's recommendations for an increased income for the telephone company.

The court was composed of Martin T. Manton, who wrote the opinion; Thomas W. Swan and Harrie B. Chase, all judges of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

2000 BUS DRIVERS STRIKE IN LONDON

LONDON (P)—Two thousand bus operatives struck in London after a dispute growing out of employment

of non-union labor. The disaffection spread rapidly to other bus depots. The London General Omnibus Company, in announcing the strikers' number, said 15 lines thus far were affected. The bus operators claim the operatives ignored the agreement between the company and the Transport General Workers' Union. The city has already been caused much inconvenience.

SIDEWALK STILL WANTED ALONG MOTOR HIGHWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ALBANY, N. Y.—Lack of sidewalks is being protested by residents along the Western Turnpike, leading from Albany to Schenectady, who have endorsed the movement toward "sidewalk safety" started by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, and others. Many years ago when the state highway was reconstructed, efforts were made to have a sidewalk built. Residences are now more thickly scattered along the route and the need for pedestrian space has become more acute.

FINLAND EXAMINES CUSTOMS DUTIES

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HELSINKI, Finland—The Government of Finland took up a proposition left from the previous Riksdag for the maintenance of customs duties during 1930, and introduced a new proposition raising the duties on agricultural products, textile goods, electric lamps, automobiles and gramophones. The Government claims these precautions are necessary to uphold the productivity of the country owing to the tight economic conditions and nonemployment.

Town Has 6-Cent Tax, Shows Bank Balance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CLINTON, N. C.—The town of Turkey, Sampson County, has levied only 6 cents tax on the \$100 property valuation. This is believed to be the lowest tax rate of any incorporated town in the United States.

Turkey has around 300 inhabitants, electric lights and one paved street. However, the street was paved by the State Highway Commission and the tax collected from fish dealers just about pays the town's lighting bill, according to W. H. Carroll, Mayor of Turkey.

There are no salaried officers on the town's payroll, and no policemen are employed. When somebody needs arresting, Mayor Carroll does the job. He also collects the taxes. Notwithstanding the low valorem rate, the municipality has a comfortable balance in the bank.

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BRITISH PRESS SEEKS CHANGE IN CORONER LAW

Courts Described as 'Legalized Torture Chambers'—Abuse of Power Charged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON — R. Hopkins Morris, Liberal member of Parliament, is expected to introduce an important bill in Parliament to forbid the naming of any specific person in a verdict of murder or manslaughter at coroners' inquests.

The feeling has been growing in intensity for some time that all is not well with the administration of coroners' law in this country and the climax was reached during a recent inquest on a Reading shop-keeper, Alfred Oliver, at which the principal witness, Philip Yale Drew, was an American actor. There was no dispute about the cause of the fatality which could have been settled in five minutes, and the proceedings which lasted over a week, to all intents and purposes resolved themselves into an attempt to associate Mr. Drew with the crime, although a verdict to this effect would have had no legal standing and the whole case would have had to be fought out again in a court of law.

The jury, however, unanimously refused to give a verdict against Mr. Drew and their decision was the sign for a most remarkable outburst on the part of newspapers of all shades, of political opinion all over the country reflecting the serious public misgivings on the subject of the powers at present possessed by coroners—misgivings shared by many leading members of the legal profession.

Although J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary, replying to a question when the House met after recess on Oct. 23, told the House of Commons that the law officers of the Crown considered that it would be a mistake to alter the law at the present juncture, public opinion on the matter is so strong that there is now some prospect of Mr. Hopkins Morris's bill becoming law. On the two previous occasions on which he has brought it forward, it has had no official backing and has been crowded out for lack of time.

JOHN BRIGHT IN 1887 FORECAST PEACE PACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng. — How John Bright, the famous orator and statesman, pictured a sympathetic peace alliance between Great Britain and the United States as far back as 1887



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is revealed in a letter in the possession of W. H. Seal of Southport, which has been published here. The letter was sent to Mr. Seal following a speech which Bright made dealing with an alliance between Britain and America.

Mr. Seal wrote Bright at the time asking how far and in what manner such an alliance might be possible or practicable. Bright's reply was as follows:

"I have no idea that the English-speaking race will ever be under one government, but I can imagine that the millions in the American continent and the millions in this country and under the British Crown or Government may be so united in true interests and in sympathy that a perpetual peace may be established between them."

"If industry and commerce are ever free between them, it will be a great step in the direction of the happy time to which I have referred."

Polish Coal Obtains Foothold in Brazil

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—Polish coal from Polish Upper Silesia continues to prove a strong competitor of German and British coal in the Baltic. It has recently carried its conquests still further afield.

Since Poland came into possession of the Upper Silesian coal mines Polish coal has been able to capture not only almost the whole of the Baltic markets, but has been able to penetrate even to the Mediterranean, as the freight is much heavier.

In the Baltic, the Poles have the advantage of low freights over both England and the Rhenish-Westphalian area. In the case of Italy, the position is more difficult for Poland, as the freight is much heavier.

In addition to this, Poland is able to compete successfully with both British and Ruhr coal in the far-away market of Brazil. Shippers ask from the Baltic to Brazil from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a ton more freight than they can get for British or German coal.

Dutch harbors. It therefore aroused no small astonishment when a Polish coal concern concluded a contract with a Brazilian railway for the delivery of 100,000 tons of Polish Upper Silesian coal, and German dealers sought to explain the fact by saying that the Polish Government must have had a hand in the contract. In the meantime the coal in question has been transported in tramp steamers belonging chiefly to Dutch and German owners. The freight rates paid by the Poles—the contract was arranged on a c. i. f. basis—were, as might be expected from the state of the River Plate freight market, subject to all sorts of fluctuations. The first cargo was shipped last week, when the rates increased in April to 14s. and later fell to 13s. In August owing to a tightening of the outward rates to South America, the Poles had to pay from 16s. 6d. to 17s. 1/2d. for their coal cargo. The contract was finished last week, when the final consignment was dispatched by a 7000 ton Dutch tramp at 18s. 6d.

The German press thinks that the last consignment must have proved a bad bargain for the Poles, as the c. i. f. sale price of the coal is said to have been based on a freight rate of 14s. per ton.

GERMAN CHILDREN HOME FROM NORWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG — Germany's school children are now in the midst of a busy autumn term's work, but many look back with joyful remembrance to a vacation spent abroad. North German children in great numbers spent their five weeks' holiday in Norway or Finland, sailing from Kiel or Lübeck into the "Land of a Thousand Fjords."

The Philologen Verbandes, which organized the exchange of the German, Norwegian and Finnish children, is well pleased with the breadth of outlook and knowledge of languages obtained, as well as the happy, healthful vacations enjoyed by their young charges.

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Illustration of a decorative interior scene.

Illustration of a decorative interior scene.

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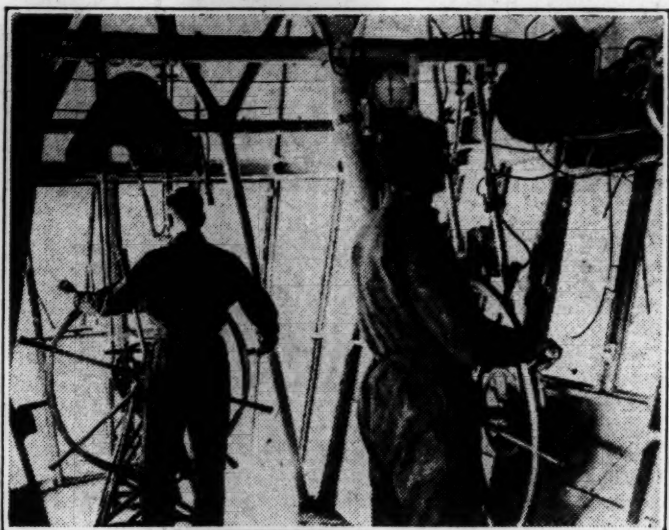
Illustration of a decorative interior scene.

Illustration of a decorative interior scene.

Illustration of a decorative interior scene.

Illustration of a decorative interior scene.

Not the Way to Do It at Sea



But quite the proper way in the air. Two helmsmen, facing different directions, are at the wheels of R-100, the new British dirigible now nearing completion at Howden, Yorks. The view is taken inside the control cabin. The R-100 is expected to take the air very shortly.

New South Wales Lines Show Deficit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W. — Heavy deficits on working continue to disturb the Government in regard to its rail-

ways. All the railways are state-owned, and some of them are political lines which have never paid. This outstanding fact, coupled with the recent development of keen motor competition, has made it seemingly impossible for the Railway Commissioners who control the New South Wales' System to show a satisfactory balance sheet. There has been £1,000,000 per annum (or more) on the wrong side. The Government about three years ago employed an expensive commission of three English experts of great experience to report on the railway of the State, and suggest any alterations of methods that occurred to them as necessary. The fruitage of this quest was not regarded as specially satisfactory. The subsequent control was much as before and the loss increased.

The Government has now faced the situation. There have hitherto been three commissioners, all engineers. It is now proposed to have four, two of whom will be business men of valuable experience, and the other two engineers. Meantime the railway authorities and the employees of the Railway Department are laboring hard to induce country storekeepers and others to use the railways. Some railway men located in the rural areas have refused to deal with stores that employ motor traction in preference to the railways.

These are the conditions that the new commissioners will have to face in regard to the railways of New South Wales; meantime, the State is actually engaged in building other lines that are known to be unprofitable propositions, and that would not be undertaken but for political influence in respect of the districts to be thus linked up. It is argued that some of the nonpaying feeder lines could be profitably pulled up and a concrete road substituted, which would meet all local requirements. The expectation is that the full uncovering of the conditions will lead eventually to satisfactory reform, and profitable functioning of this important state enterprise.

PERU APPOINTS AMBASSADORS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.).—Nomination of Freyre Santander as Ambassador to the United States was approved by the Senate today. Alejandro Puente was approved as Minister to England.

FASCIST COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IS MUCH REDUCED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME — The political structure of the new Fascist State is not the result of theoretical conceptions of government, nor has it assumed its present form by a hard and fast application of a definite political doctrine. Fascism is essentially pragmatic; in other words, Fascism is experimental and means to grow rather than to be imposed.

The act under which grants are made would have expired next March. It enables a builder to receive not only money from the State, but a donation not exceeding £40 from the local authority. The average cost of a house built under the plan is about £400. The only restrictions imposed by the Government are that the houses shall not exceed a certain size and that rents shall be at a "reasonable rate," fixed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

As a result of the operation of the subsidy plan, the housing problem in Northern Ireland may be said to have been practically solved. A few years ago even highly paid artisans were herded together in miserable tenements, and it was not uncommon to find as many as 10 persons sleeping in one room. All that has changed, and it is now possible for any working man to obtain a comfortable home, to which a garden plot is attached, for himself and his family.

MEXICANS SEEK BAN ON TALKIES IN ENGLISH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Joint appeals have been addressed to the Government by the Unions of Actors, Musicians, Playwrights and Stagehands to prohibit English talking motion pictures in Mexico.

The action is sought on the ground that the English talkie invasion is a step in the "North Americanization of Latin America." It is claimed the talkies are throwing a great many members of the unions out of work.

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of the functions actually being filled by them and serving for the duration of the session.

(2) Members specially qualified on the grounds of services of special qualifications.

In the first category are now only the Quadrumviri of the March on Rome; in the second are the principal ministers (the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Justice and Corporations), the Secretary and one of the Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party, the Presidents of the Chamber and of the Senate, the president of the Italian Academy, and the president of both the employers' and workmen's confederations. In the last category there will be chosen certain members of the Government, former secretaries of the Fascist Party and men who have distinguished themselves in the Revolution.

The reduced Council will continue to exercise all the functions attributed to it by the law passed last year.

N. Ireland to Extend House Subsidy Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELFAST — Payment of subsidies to persons who build houses suitable for working classes will continue until March, 1931, the Government of Northern Ireland has decided. Legislation will be introduced in Parliament at an early date to give effect to this decision, it is understood.

The policy of subsidizing housing projects has yielded gratifying results during the last seven years, officials here feel. The State has expended £1,073,000 in this connection and 13,500 houses have been built. The grants amount to £89 a house, £100 if the work is completed within six months of the plans being passed by the Government architect.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mayor John Bear Is Satisfied

By RALPH BERGENGREN

MAYOR JOHN BEAR of Animal Town seemed perturbed, which is quite a word and means really that he was so excited about something that he hardly knew whether he had got up as usual or was still in bed. As a matter of fact he had got up and dressed himself as usual, or almost as usual, for he had put on his stockings wrong side out and tied his necktie at the back of his neck, and now he was sitting at breakfast with Mrs. John Bear and his son, Theodore Bear, and his little daughter, Dorothy Bear.

"Won't you have some honey on your oatmeal, Mr. Bear?" said Mrs. Bear. "You know you always take honey on your oatmeal."

"Honey? Oatmeal?" said Mr. Bear. "Do I?"

"I never in my life," said Mrs. Bear, "saw anybody so perturbed."

"He is so perturbed, Mother," said Theodore Bear, "that he is pouring water instead of honey on his oatmeal."

"Papa 'turbed! Papa 'turbed!" gurgled little Dorothy Bear, pounding on the tray of her high chair with her wooden spoon.

"I am not perturbed," said Mayor Bear, emptying the water out of his bowl of oatmeal. "At least not seriously perturbed. But I have perhaps too much on my mind."

"Busy Mr. Bear," said Mrs. Bear, sympathetically. "And I told you you would. Being mayor of a great place like Animal Town is quite enough without being chairman of the Animal Town Fair Committee. Now you're spilling the honey!"

"That's all right," said Mr. Bear, licking up the honey he had spilled on the tablecloth. "I got into it, I hope a little perturbed about one thing. As you know, I always put my loose change in my left paw pantaloons pocket, and last night when I counted my change I found I was 37 cents short. I had been here and there, paying this and that, and somewhere I had forgotten my change. I admit that I have more on my mind than any animal ought to carry. But I am none the less annoyed at having come away from somewhere and forgotten my change. It is a bad habit to get into, I hope it will be a lesson to me. I can afford to lose 37 cents but I cannot afford to get into such a bad habit."

"Papa 'turbed! Papa 'turbed!" gurgled Dorothy.

"I'm sure it will be," said Mrs. Bear, comfortingly. "Now do finish your nice oatmeal and honey, dear, and think no more about it. Think what glorious weather we are having for the Fair."

It was the first day of the Animal Town Fair, and if Mayor Bear appeared to be perturbed, his appearance was hardly to be wondered at. He had had a very busy week, up early and to bed late, what with his regular duties as Mayor of Animal Town and his extra duties as chairman of the Animal Town Fair Committee. Either job, as Mr. Bear said, was enough for one animal, and a mighty smart animal at that. But everybody who had anything to do with the Fair wanted Mr. Bear to be chairman, and Mr. Bear wanted to be chairman himself, and so he had consented to be chairman.

"The Mayor's Radio Speech," said Mrs. Bear, making a speech at the Town Hall after he had been offered the nomination, "since everybody here feels this way, and since I feel this way myself, I accept this honor with a humble but upturned heart. I put my paw to this plow and I will not turn back until Animal Town has had the greatest Fair that has ever been seen on earth since fairs were invented. I thank you."

There had been great excitement in Animal Town, and many more excited than Mr. Bear. He had had so much to do getting everything ready for the Fair that it was a wonder how he managed to do half of it, and no wonder at all that when he got up one morning he put his pantaloons on wrong side in front.

And never knew the difference till he went to bed. And the next day he did it again. But every day brought the Fair nearer, and every day everybody got more excited except Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Mouse.

"Fairs are all alike," said Mr. Mouse. "If you've seen one fair you've seen all of them. Squeak! Squeak!"

"I dare say you are right, Henry," said Mrs. Mouse. "And I'm sure I can see all the vegetables I want to see right in the grocery store. But Willie is very anxious to go, and I'm sure Fannie Rabbit will take good care of him. I will tell her not to let him get out of sight."

"Let him go," said Mr. Mouse. "He has never been to a Fair. So he might as well go now and have it over with. For my part, I shall be glad when there is something else in the Gazette. The paper this week is hardly worth borrowing."

"But I'm sure you enjoyed the poem by John Owl," said Mrs. Mouse. "Not as much as usual," said Mr. Mouse. "It's clever, but it's the sort of thing a poet writes when his editor tells him to."

Whatever Mr. Mouse thought of it, the Animal Town Fair edition of the Animal Town Gazette was a great success with all the other animals. It was just Fair, Fair, Fair—and nothing but Fair. There were pictures of the reindeer that were going to run races, and of the elephant and the giraffe that Mr. Bear had borrowed from a circus. There was a picture of Mr. Bear when he was a cub, and another of Mr. Bear when he was a young bear, and another of Mr. Bear when he was elected Mayor, and another of Mayor Bear and his family—Mrs. Bear, Theodore Bear and Dorothy Bear. John Owl had written a poem and Editor Squirrel had printed it in very large type.

THE ANIMAL TOWN FAIR
By John Owl
(Written for the Animal Town Gazette)
The leaves are blowing off the trees. Autumn is the season of the year. The animals in two and three are going to the Fair. And as they go they never cease to talk of Mayor Bear.

For Mayor Bear, so shrewd and witty, is Chairman of the Fair Committee. Oh, Mayor Bear! What should we do if we didn't have you? To sit upon the Mayor's Chair. And be the Chairman of the Fair? Squashes and pumpkins and potatoes And pears and apples and tomatoes Come from the fields and orchards To try for prizes at the Fair.

On vegetables Mr. Fox will give some most instructive talks. Balloons for children, I am told, By Teddy Bear will there be sold. Everybody will be there. At the Animal Town Fair.

The day before the Fair Mr. Bear, busy as he was, had found time to go to Editor Squirrel with a dollar in his right paw pantaloons pocket, and had purchased 21 copies of the Animal Town Gazette for 3 cents a copy. Twenty copies he sent to friends and relatives who lived at a distance, and one copy he kept for himself.

And now it was the first day of the Fair. Everybody had come or was on the way except Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Mouse, who didn't care much about Fairs, and Henry Mouse, who was too little to know anything about them. Fannie Rabbit had taken Willie Mouse, and promised Mrs. Mouse not to let him get out of sight, which was going to be a hard thing to do because Willie was a lively little fellow and interested in everything. Theodore Bear went early because his father had allowed him to sell balloons to help pay his way through college, and the more balloons he sold the sooner he would get there. Mayor and Mrs. Bear came later, with Dorothy and Dorothy's cousin, Tommie Bear. Now that the hard work was all over Mr. Bear was ready to enjoy the Fair, but he couldn't help thinking of those 37 cents.

Rhino Ceros, "Oh, the lovely squash! The wonderful squash!" cried Mrs. Bear, stopping in front of one of the prize exhibits. "See the lovely, wonderful squash, Dorothy. And I wish Mr. Bear, that you would stop growling about those 37 cents."

"Papa 'turbed! Papa 'turbed!" gurgled Dorothy.

"Don't eat the exhibits, Tommie," said Mrs. Bear. "No, it's no use to put that apple back now after you've taken such a bite out of it. But don't you touch any more of them."

"Come one! Come all!" shouted an animal in front of the side show. "Only 10 cents—only a dime—only a fraction of a dollar. Come at once. Come as fast as you can. The band is playing and the show is about to commence. Rhino Ceros, the fair Queen of the Serpent Charmers, is about to charm a serpent."

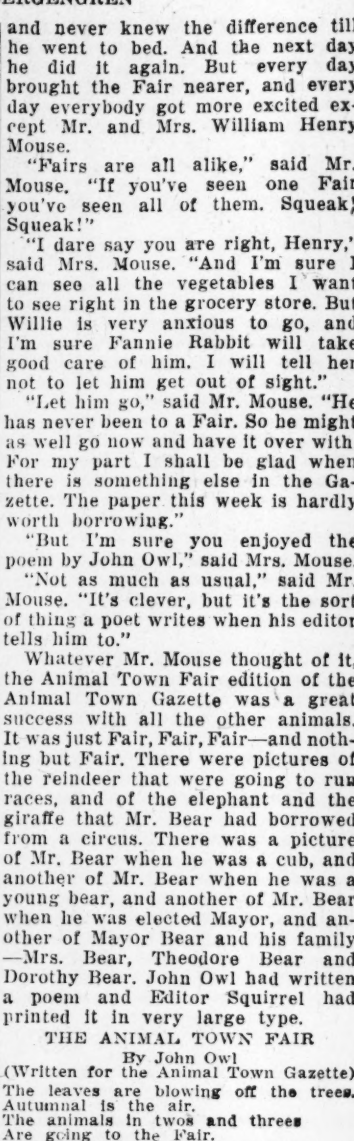
"I must see that," exclaimed Mr. Bear, turning away from the prize vegetables. "Really I must see that."

"Hey, Mr. Bear! Mr. Bear!" shouted Editor Squirrel, who had just arrived at the Fair. "You forgot something."

"Well!" said Mr. Bear, stopping unwillingly. "Well, Mr. Squirrel, what have I forgotten now?"

"You haven't forgotten anything now, Mr. Bear," said Mr. Squirrel, handing Mr. Bear 37 cents. "But you forgot something yesterday. You forgot your change."

Animal Town's Great Fair



"Hey, Mr. Bear! Mr. Bear!" Shouted Editor Squirrel. "You Forgot Something."

The Mail Bag

Akron, Ohio

Dear Waddles:

I am a dark canary bird named

Herbie. I was hatched out in a bar-

becue stand in the southern part of

our Backyard State. My mistress,

when on a trip, stopped there for

lunch, fell in love with me and bought

me.

This was in August of last year, so

she named me Herbie because she

would me to sing for Mr. Hoover. I

did so and, although I was not al-

lowed a vote, I feel that I helped to

win the victory.

I was interested in your friends

trying the gliders, but agree with

you that wings are safest and best.

We have a large flying field here,

Fulton Field, and see many airplanes

go past my window every day and

hear the roar of their motors. I also

see whole fleets of Zeppelins at times,

for you know this is the home of the

Goodyear Zeppelin.

I have a little songmate, named

Sonny Boy after little Davey Lee, so

you see we both have very familiar

names and we try to do them credit.

The other night when the celebra-

tion for Mr. Edison was radio-cast we

listened in on the radio, but when

the victory bell began to ring I could

keep still no longer, but sang as

loud as I could. It made me so happy

to have the bright electric lights, and

I wanted to do my bit in gratitude

to Mr. Edison for I love the light.

This is also the girlhood home of

Mrs. Edison.

Now, Waddles, I would love to have

you visit me. Some sparrows fly up

to my window and sometimes almost

hit the glass trying to get acquainted

with me.

With a happy trill, I will say

good-by. Give my love to Snubs.

Herbie P.

[Waddles quacks a "thank you."

Herbie.—Ed.]

Quincy, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading all about the girls

and boys in your Mail Bag and have

decided I should like to hear from

some of them. I live in Quincy, Massachu-

setts, and it is a very historical place.

How to Grow Your Own Bulbs This Winter

THERE are a great many people

that get much joy out of flower

raising. Some especially enjoy

growing their own bulbs. There

are two ways to do it. You can raise

narcissuses and hyacinths in water,

and you can raise both these and

tulips in earth.

Buy some narcissus bulbs. You can

get them at any seed store and also

at the 10c store. Buy a glass bowl

about three inches deep if possible

and enough pebbles to fill the bowl.

(These can also be bought at the Five

and Ten Cent Store.) Cover the bot-

tom of the bowl with pebbles, then

place the bulbs on them. Four will

fit the bowl nicely. Be sure that you

have the pointed side of the bulb

uppermost. Now add the rest of the

pebbles and place them carefully

around the bulbs. Fill the bowl with

water and keep it well filled at all

times. Then set the bowl in a dark

closet for four weeks. During this

time the roots will grow strong so

that they will be able to hold the

plant up later on. It is very important

for the plant to have plenty of water

at all times.

After four weeks place the bowl in

a light spot in your room so that the

bulbs can sprout and grow. When

the buds appear, stand the plant in a

sunny window if possible. At the

end of about four to six weeks you

will enjoy your flowers. They also

make a nice gift for friends.

If you grow hyacinths in water you

can buy a special vase for that pur-

pose. (Some florists carry them.)

The bottom of the vase is narrow and

the top is very wide in order to hold

the bulb. No pebbles are needed in

this case.

Some people prefer to grow their

bulbs in earth. This is successfully

done with tulips, hyacinths and nar-

cissuses. Take an ordinary flower

pot, lay some leaves or dried grass in

the bottom for drainage. Then add

some earth. Place the bulbs on it,

the pointed side upward. You need

four bulbs to an eight-inch pot. Cover

the bulbs completely with earth. Put

a paper bag on the pot to keep the

top of the bulbs from growing and

leave the pots outside, if possible in

Tomtit and Starling

"Do you know of anything,"

Said the Tomtit to the Starling,

"Nicer than a piece of fat

Hung upon a string?"

Chick chick chick chick-a-dee

Chick chick chick-a-dee

"Fat upon a string, my friend,

May be nice for you.

You are small and you can swing

Upon the fat tied to a string.

But plainly speaking for myself

I think fat's nicer from the shelf."

Quaw quaw quaw-ee quaw quaw-ee

Quaw-ee Quaw-ee-ee.

E. C.

TESSIE

Children will enjoy this book of intimate

adventure in a dog's life, written by the

irresistible pup "Tessie" with beauti-

ful illustrations of Tessie and her friends.

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ALL the heads have been cut from the

heavy board leaves and the pieces are

of different sizes and have been fitted

into the openings. Birds are completed

by putting the heads in place.

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ESPECIALLY instructive. The entire

heads being cut from the heavy boards

the circular pieces being of proper sizes

and fitted to fit snugly into the different

openings.

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WONDER WORD BOOK—Very instructive

and entertaining. WONDER READER—Self Instruction

in Reading. JOYLAND—The Playtime Book.

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Price \$1.50 EACH. Postpaid.

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U. S. A.

The Mail Bag

Brookline, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old and in the third

grade in school. I have a dog named

Mickey. She is 8 weeks old and I

am teaching her to do tricks. I do this

by holding a cracker in my hand and

she is beginning to stand on her hind

legs. If she doesn't do it, I don't give

her the cracker.

We live in Brookline, Pennsylvania.

We have a nice big yard where I have

lots of fun. I like sports, especially

baseball. I go to the Christian Science

Sunday School in Ardmore, Pennsylv-

ania, with my sister. I enjoy the

Children's Page and Snubs and

Waddles. I should like a boy around

my age to write to me. Bruce S.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I am 8 years old and I was born

in California. Many of the children

here have never seen the snow. I

have seen snow just once, when we

went to a mountain camp called the

Los Angeles playground. As I did

not have a sled we used an old board

for a toboggan and such fun as we

had! I have been in New England

in the summer. I have read books

about children in almost every coun-

try so I should like to correspond

with a little girl my age.

Annette B.

PLAYSKOOL Peggy Box

A HAPPY collection of pegs, peg-

board, laying sticks and parquetry

blocks in a variety of interesting shapes

and colors in a decorated wood kit, for

the pre-school child. One of the in-

structive, entertaining, PLAYSKOOL

Institute Products — founded on the

fundamental Playgroup idea — "Learn-

ing While Playing."

PLAYSKOOL The Home Kindergarten

— the "key" product of PLAYSKOOL In-

stitute consists of approved, educational play

material contained in an attractive, sturdy

built, child's desk. PLAYSKOOL Playing is

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Gentlemen: Send me postpaid one Play-

THE HOME FORUM

November Afternoon

On Getting Into Ruts

ALMOST everyone who hears of it is amused at the rigid routine of daily activity that was prescribed for himself and exactly carried out by Immanuel Kant. Winter and summer, he rose at five o'clock every morning, studied two hours, lectured two, and spent the rest of the time until noon at writing. He then took his only meal of the day at a restaurant, walked for exactly an hour by the watch with his man-servant following twenty paces behind, umbrella in hand, and returned home to read until bedtime. This regimen he maintained for more than half a century. Although intensely interested in foreign lands and governments, and still more interested in physical geography, he never traveled more than forty miles from his native Königsberg. During nearly all of his eighty years he walked a beaten round. He wore a rut, and he stayed in it. He seemed to enjoy ruts.

To most people this maintenance of an exacting routine seems merely the ludicrous conduct of an unwieldy college professor, and even the most charitable are likely to think of it as at best an amiable oddity. Kant still has a vague reputation for wisdom, although most of us have either forgotten or have never known precisely wherein his wisdom consisted, but it would be difficult to sustain the assertion that he showed himself wise in his liking for unvaried routine. We are all too thoroughly convinced that knowledge is increased almost exclusively by stirring about, by seeing new faces and places, or, in short, by keeping out of ruts. Our sympathies are all with the sort of character exemplified by Ulysses, whose wisdom and knowledge had grown in constant travel, in personal observation of "manners, climates, councils, governments." Like Ulysses, we "cannot rest from travel," and we have no notion whatever of the advantages to be gained by sitting still and letting the world come to us. Consequently, it seems to us simply inexplicable that the little man who never left Königsberg, a second-rate Prussian town, and who never varied for half a century the even lot of his routine, should have been one of the best-informed men in history, and one of the two or three most influential thinkers of modern times.

But perhaps we have not been quite fair to Kant. The rigid routine of Immanuel Kant is by no means unique, for everyone will think of once of Henry Thoreau who was as single devoted to his native Concord as the German philosopher to his little town. A deal of good sense about the advantages of sitting still where one is may be inferred from his frequent and scornful references to travel. "I cannot but regard it as a kindness in those who have the steering of me," he writes, "that I have been nailed down to this my native region so long and steadily, and made to study and love this spot of earth more and more. What would signify in com-

parison a thin and diffused love and knowledge of the whole earth instead, got by wandering?"

Thoreau and Kant would have understood and approved the remark of Hamlet that he could confine himself in a nutshell and yet count himself a king of infinite space, for they both realized that freedom, far from being lessened, is positively and often greatly increased when we lay certain external restrictions upon it. Greater freedom, indeed, and nothing else, was what Wordsworth sought when he wrote in his Ode to Duty that he had been fretted and worn by unchartered and unrestricted liberty to do as he pleased. A rut, in other words, may be a great simplification, as everyone knows who has driven an automobile over soft country roads in the early spring. In that situation the rut, even though we sink down in it to the axles, is greatly to be preferred to the boggy meadow, and also to the soft shoulders of the road; it is often the only possible means of getting through. And one who is driving in a rut, moreover, especially if he has driven in it many times before—has far more opportunity to look about him and to admire the landscape than the driver who must pick his way as he goes. His route has been determined for him. Now he may enjoy it.

Something of this sort is probably the explanation of the large amount of work often done by persons who are obliged to give the greater amount of their time and strength to some prescribed activity. The success of George Eliot as an historian may have been won not in spite of the fact that much of his time had to be given to banking but in some degree because of that fact, and we may possibly attribute the brilliant writing of Walter Bagehot to a similar cause. These were business men. Chaucer also was a business man. All three were men of routine. It is more than possible that they did so much for literature because they had something else to do, because they were following their daily routine which gave regularly to all their efforts.

Perhaps it is only the rut that we cannot see out of that deserves the bad name all ruts whatsoever are nowadays given. But whatever there can be of these in such days as ours. Very important it is to observe that a rut in the twentieth century is a decidedly different thing from a rut of a hundred years ago, not to say of a thousand. It is a far pleasanter thing, and may be more instructive, for the reason that we can now bring far more of the outer world into it. Kant brought the knowledge and intelligence of the world to a sharp focus at Königsberg, and Thoreau's thought traveled abroad from Concord into ancient Greece and Rome, but the opportunities of one who sits quietly at home today are vastly greater than those that these two men enjoyed and used. In addition to the printed word, the radio, the telephone, the telegraph, the radio, the cinematograph, modern journalism, photography, the airplane, and many other such devices for making ruts glorious. One who lives in a hermit's hut in the midst of a wilderness today may know much more of what is going on in the world, may hear more music and see more people and think more of the wide world, than the citizen of a metropolis did a century ago. The rewards of sitting still and waiting have always been great, but they have never been so obvious as they are today.

And this is only a small part of what may be said in favor of ruts. Who gets the most solid and enduring happiness out of reading? Clearly, the reader who returns again and again to one author, one book, one pleasure. To whom does friendship mean most? Probably to the person who has few friends but those of long standing and intimately known. Who have taken the keenest delight in routine? Thoreau of Concord, White of Selborne, and Jefferies of the South Downs.

If the truth of this be granted, then certain practical consequences seem to follow. Only a very few persons, comparatively, are so free and not-lose today that they can travel when and where they will, staying as long as they like. Almost all are bound, in some sense of the word, to a fixed routine; in some degree they are obliged to move in ruts. Now it is not making a blessing out of a necessity for such persons to recognize the definite advantages of their situation—advantages which wise men of the past have freely chosen when they were not bound at all. The place that we cannot get away from sets us free when we cheerfully decide that we would not leave it even if we were able, and it becomes a watch tower from which we look out over a wide surrounding country. The routine to which we have seemed tied becomes a source of strength and it gives us a liberty such as purposeless drifters can never know when we accept it as our own.

Why is it, then, that ruts have acquired so unfavorable a reputation, and that almost no one until this present writing has ever thought of saying a good word for them? Why is it that we are continually warning one another not to "get into ruts"? The reason for this is, apparently, that ruts are frequently misused. People sometimes get into them, it would almost seem, with the primary intention of hiding themselves and of shutting away all the prospect of the outer world together with as much as possible of the light that streams in from above. There are some who get into them with the apparent intention of thinking no thoughts except those they have thought a million times before, whereas their purpose should be to think more adventurously than ever before for the reason that they can now think more quietly and connectedly. This, at any rate, was the way of Immanuel Kant and of Henry Thoreau—two lovers of ruts who lifted not only themselves but many thousands of their fellow men to higher levels of intellectual adventure. While their wheels ran smoothly down the old worn grooves, these two looked eagerly at them admiring the landscape and discovering many strange things.

I. P. S. E.

It rains, a chill November rain. That blurs each kitchen windowpane. And the lights were turned on quite at three. For Martha Irons and she could not see. And the little boy who could not go out. Tired of his floundering and paper trout. Tired of his fizzes of parrot and swan. Has taken his little book and gone. Into the kitchen, warm and bright. To read to Martha there in the light.

The little boy can always tell when Martha is ironing. And if he has been very, very good. She will let him iron, as she said she would.

He says at the door, "I'll read to you, Martha, if you want me to." Her white teeth flash in her broad, black face. "Now, ain't you somethin'?" So he takes his place. He crosses his legs and opens his book. But stops for a moment just to look again at the picture of Goldilocks. For it is not like the one on his blocks.

Then the childish voice, like a thin, sweet chime, Says slowly, "Once-upon-a-time— And the kitchen grows very, very still. For three bears stand by the window sill.

Armistice Day

IT IS said that the three fundamentals upon which a work of pictorial art rests are: The space in which it is projected, the material in which it is expressed, and the aspect of the natural world which it presents. With obvious emphasis upon the last element, but with due consideration, also, for space and material, the well-known artist, Mr. Robert Alexander Graham, accomplished marvelous results in his now historic painting called, "Peace Celebration—Fifth Avenue." Caught in the swirl of the armistice gala day parade, amid the riot of color that filled the air, and the jubilation that thrilled the crowds thronging the streets of New York City on that memorable occasion, Mr. Graham has painted the scene as he saw it that day.

This unusual and highly impressionistic picture was first exhibited at the National Academy in New York City in December, 1918, where it attracted widespread attention and most enthusiastic praise. "Peace Celebration," one review stated, "is a veritable historic document, for it fixed the spirit of the greatest mood that ever came over the city." And other art critic describes the large Graham canvas as painted in a "light key, the color flecked on in small masses so blended that a warm, opalescent gray results. The buildings, instead of being solid are shadowy and merely a background for the merry-making crowds below. The gay flags of the allies are seen as through a haze and the whole canvas glows with an iridescence unusual in its clarity." Still another speaks of the scene as a "carnival of flags and sunlight ecstasy."

The misty mass of confetti, flags, and people, with which Mr. Graham has filled the intersection of a street, and given it a broad perspective, forms a street scene of rare excellence, as giving expression to the mood of the most jubilant occasion of modern times, the picture is without a peer, and its historic value is bound to increase with each passing year.

"Peace Celebration" has been exhibited in the Chicago Art Institute and in various other notable art galleries, and always calls forth the same praiseworthy comments. Mr. Graham is an artist of versatile accomplishments, painting strong, lifelike portraits and figures, as well as very naturalistic and pleasing landscapes, in both oil and pastel. A native of Iowa, he studied in Des Moines, Chicago, and New York, and has been represented in sixteen national Academy exhibits in New York. Having maintained a studio there for many years, his familiarity with the city was of considerable advantage to the artist in featuring the intimate mood of the gay crowd seen thronging the street in the "Peace Celebration."

A resident now of Denver, Colorado, Mr. Graham's studio shows the latest in art, which the artist's western scenery has had on his art. For the ever new themes of mountain and plain are of unending dramatic variety and interest. But nowhere else, perhaps, than in New York City, could Mr. Graham have painted such mistiness, such "sunshine ecstasy," and the glad temperament of a crowd, as is shown in the "Peace Celebration," which, with each succeeding year must gain in value as an artistic reminder of the routine to which the peace celebration of 1918 into a growing and continuous demand for universal peace.

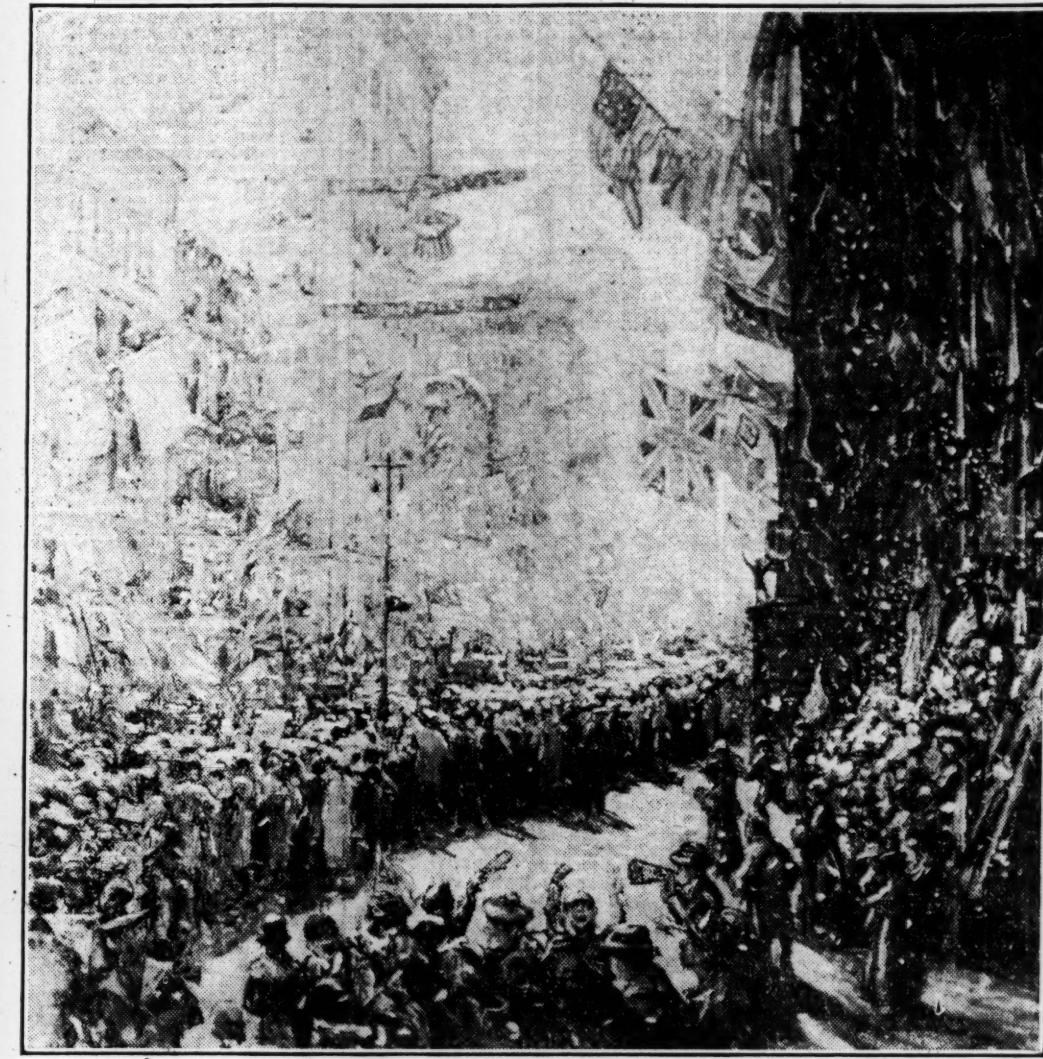
Silent Visitors

A broad washout extends along a sunny slope of the California Coast Range, on the seaward side. It is surrounded by matted greasewood, and toyon bushes with berries ripening for Christmas. Beyond are the redwoods, seen dimly through haze. Beyond lies the ocean. A tilted rock in the arroyo provides a seat affording a splendid vista.

Diminutive goldfinches and sweet-sour sparrows are making a commotion in the greasewood shrubs. The flicker of bluejays, noisy fellows of gorgeous coloring, is seen among the flushed toyon berries. The warm, windless day is not dull to the observer, who sits there quietly, entertained by birds, watched by chipmunks and lizards.

But a stirring moment comes when it is realized that two most impressive visitors have arrived noiselessly. Their approach was unperceived. They are seen, giving pause, motionless, in the very center of the broad arroyo, appearing on the spot suddenly and magically. They are a doe and a fawn. They stand daintily alert, with sensitive ears directed, and meet one's gaze with that look of eerie intelligence common to their kind. They seem interested, yet aloof.

For several breathless minutes the two lovely creatures stand and gaze quizzically. Then they turn simultaneously and trot away with airy steps. There is a flicker of black and white tails in the bushes and they are gone, like the shadows of clouds which pass and disappear. No sign of them is left but a few delicate, cloven prints in the sand between the rocks.



Peace Celebration—Fifth Avenue. From a Painting by Robert Alexander Graham.

Outwitted

He drew a circle that shut me out—
Heretic, rebel, a thing to flout,
But Love and I had the wit to win:
We drew a circle that took him in!

—EDWIN MARKHAM. Poems.

The Green Mountain State

North and South in an airline the State of Vermont extends through a distance of a hundred and sixty miles. East and west the average width is perhaps fifty-five miles. From top to bottom and from right to left much of this area is uplifted—a succession of hundreds of hills and mountains, sometimes gentle, usually rugged, often vast and frowning, intersected and intertwined with winding, smiling valleys.

From border to border, north and south through the center of the State, rises a great, broken ridgepole of mountains, now straight, now crooked, here higher, there lower, as if buildings had been picked up, hit-or-miss and set end to end without sequence or order, broad and narrow, long and short, one-story and five-story. Out from this ridgepole run tresses and irregular gables. Alongside, at times, are parallel structures, with angular and knobby ridges of their own, copying their larger neighbor. Southwest, northwest, and east rise other groups, connecting with the central group at times and again detached, their architecture reminiscent yet dissimilar, their ground-plan as complex as that of the long central pile.

The whole array is commonly embraced within the term "The Green Mountains"—the name with which they were baptized by Champlain and his fellow explorers and the phrase that, in shortened form, gives a title to the State wherein they lie. They are just that—the green mountains. Far more than their neighbors of the east, the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and more completely than the precipitous Adirondacks across the big lake, these slopes and summits are clothed in the richness of forest green, the dark velvet of spruce and the lighter draperies of maple, beech, and birch. That is their first characteristic, and it is an impression that exploration does not change.

But if we are to see their further characteristics more in detail we must distinguish between the major divisions of the whole group. For there are really four separate ranges, rather than one. And while each of these is made up of parts that, for all their diverse appearance, display certain points of family likeness, nevertheless each is essentially different from the others.—From "Trails and Summits of the Green Mountains," by WALTER COLLINS O'KANE.

And Martha is ironing up and down. First on blouses, then on a gown; Then on towels, then on a sheet. Which hangs like a little tent down to her feet. And the warm, sweet, starchy smell of the clothes Fills all the room as the white pile grows.

The little boy reads on and on. There is no other sound but the click of the iron. And the gentle rasping that linen makes Pulled from the board when Martha takes It off to iron in another place.

But Goldilocks has opened her eyes And seen the bears, to her great surprise. And the little boy, with a long-drawn sigh, Closes his book and lays it by.

Then Martha says, as an audience should, "Lor' John Lamar, don't you read good!" And Martha adds in an awestruck tone, "You set there an' read jes' like you're grown! Ain't you comin'?" And the little boy Beams in his innocent pride and joy.

And he knows, because he has been so good, She will let him iron, as she said she would.

JULIA JOHNSON DAVIS.

Descanso verdadero

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página.

NO HAY nada probablemente que haga más falta a la humanidad de hoy día, sépallo o no lo sepa, que descanso. Lo que parece la gloria de un día de trabajo tras otro, con sólo unas horas de descanso extremas, y la distracción de unas vacaciones breves es lo que constituye por lo común la experiencia humana de la gran mayoría de la gente. Muchos hasta pueden sentirse empujados por obligaciones que no podrían eludir aunque quisieran. ¡Qué natural es, bajo tales circunstancias, pensar con anhelo del descanso, deseando que se pueda lograr!

Cuando Cristo Jesús pronunció su invitación tan llena de gracia: "Venid a mí todos los que estáis trabajados y cargados, que yo os haré descansar" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera) por cierto no aludía a períodos intermitentes de descanso; ni tampoco indicó por la palabra "mí" un sentido personal. El "mí" a que se refirió debe de estar siempre con nosotros, siempre capaz de dispensar descanso, porque si no, sus palabras no tendrían valor. Algunos habrán meditado sobre esta promesa condicional de descanso creyendo que Cristo Jesús refería a sí mismo como individuo, y habrán dudado como ese descanso podría lograrse hoy día. Otros hasta habrán deseado haber vivido en el tiempo cuando el Maestro estaba en esta tierra, para poder obtener también el descanso del cual habló.

La Ciencia Cristiana revela el hecho que el "mí" al cual Cristo Jesús invitó a todos los hombres acercarse, el "mí" por el cual todos pueden encontrar descanso, es el Cristo, la idea divina de Dios, siempre presente y eterna. Sólo a medida que uno alcance poco a poco el entendimiento que el hombre es espiritual, y que su vida, energía, y actividad no dependen por lo tanto de la materia, empieza a comprender lo que descanso significa. Tal comprensión es una fuente constante de fortaleza y descanso. Es por cierto la fuente de agua de la cual el Maestro habló "que salta para vida eterna", y trae a la humanidad continuo refrigerio y vigor renovado. No se puede imaginar a alguien, que está continuamente refrigerado y vigorizado, cansándose. Cansancio no implica agotamiento, postración. Pero sí entendemos, que la energía es espiritual, y que el hombre espiritual, como reflejo de Dios, está provisto de energía ilimitada, este entendimiento llega a ser una ley de recuperación para nosotros en nuestra experiencia humana presente.

En la página 387 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy escribe, "Cuando llegamos a los límites de nuestra resistencia mental, concluimos que el trabajo intelectual se ha llevado a un punto suficiente; pero cuando comprendemos que la Mente Inmortal está siempre activa, y que las energías espirituales no pueden gastarse, ni la supuesta ley material traspasar sobre los poderes y recursos otorgados por Dios, podemos descansar en la Verdad, recuperados por la seguridad de la inmortalidad opuesta a la mortalidad." Aquí, pues, tenemos descanso, como si fuera a su fuente, descanso que es el resultado de un concepto claro, una comprensión serena de que "la Mente Inmortal está siempre activa" y que ya no hace falta depender de un sentido personal de actividad o energía. ¡Que alivio viene acompañando el entendimiento de que la energía espiritual no puede gastarse, que en realidad no hay nada que pueda agotarse o consumirse, puesto que Dios es la fuente infalible de vida y salud para el hombre!

El que, mediante una comprensión de la Ciencia Cristiana, lleva a cabo su tarea diaria sabiendo que fuerza y actividad no son de la materia y depende enteramente de Dios, la Mente divina, por vida y energía, encuentra que puede descansar trabajando. Mrs. Eddy escribe, (ibidem págs. 519), "Dios descansa en acción." A medida que uno reconoce este hecho metafísico, ve que el hombre, como reflejo de Dios debe igualmente descansar en acción. Entonces resulta lo que, a la comprensión humana, puede parecer una paradoja, es decir, que uno experimenta mayor descanso cuando su pensamiento está espiritualmente más ocupado. El descanso, lo mismo que el cansancio, es un concepto enteramente mental; y si uno descansa conscientemente en el Amor divino, que es Dios, su trabajo, sea cual sea su naturaleza, no le causará cansancio. Percibe algo del hecho espiritual de tanto momento, el cual Moisés expresó tan pintorescamente a los hijos de Israel cuando dijo, "Acá abajo los brazos eternos." Para saber la significación de un descanso verdadero y continuo, tenemos que reconocer nuestra identidad verdadera como hijos de Dios. Esta comprensión que la Ciencia Cristiana imparte ha llevado descanso a un sinnúmero de personas que previamente habían experimentado lo que significa ser trabajados y cargados. Tal revelación y una obediencia constante a ella, empieza a ensanchar la recuperación a que refirió cuando pronunció las palabras, "Hallaréis descanso para vuestras almas."

THERE is probably nothing of which humanity stands more in need today, whether it be aware of the fact or not, than rest. What appears to be the treadmill of one business day following hard upon another, with but a few hours respite in between, and the periodic relaxation of a brief vacation, largely constitute the human experience of the vast majority of people. Many, indeed, may feel themselves driven by duties which they could not escape if they would. How natural it is under such conditions to think longingly of rest, and wish that it might be obtained!

When Christ Jesus uttered his gracious invitation, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest," he certainly did not allude to intermittent periods of rest. Neither did he indicate by the word "me" a personal sense of self. The "me" to which he referred must be always with us, and always capable of imparting rest, else were his words of no value. Some may have pondered upon this conditional promise of rest and, believing that Christ Jesus referred to himself as an individual, wondered how it could be obtained today. Others may even have wished that they had lived when the Master was on earth, so that they might have obtained the rest of which he spoke.

Christ Science reveals the fact that the "me" to which Christ Jesus invited all men to come, the "me" through which all may find rest, is the Christ, or divine idea of God, always present and eternal. Only as one comes gradually to the understanding that man is spiritual, and that his life, energy, and activity are therefore in no way dependent upon matter, does he begin to learn what rest means. Such understanding is a constant source of rest and strength. It is indeed the "well of water" of which the Master spoke, "springing up into everlasting life," bringing to mankind continual refreshment and invigoration. We cannot imagine one who is being continually refreshed and invigorated becoming weary. Weariness implies depletion, exhaustion. If, however, we understand that energy is spiritual, and that spiritual man, as the reflection of God, is supplied with unlimited energy, this understanding becomes a law of recuperation to us in our present human experience.

Sea Horses

Down in snug coral reefs
Of the blue sea,
Quaint steeds are grazing
Upon a green lea.

Each at a seaweed rein,
Quiet they stand—
Tiny sea horses,
Afar from the land.

No stable, no highway!
Hourly they roam,
Tropical shallows
Their pasture and home.

Owners and racers
Are mermaids and men;
All in the moonlight
They ride now and then.

FRANCES CROSBY HAMLET.

Violets Returning

All through the spring months, during the acknowledged violet season, the plants had blossomed profusely. There were abundant blossoms for every room. A Sevres bowl filled with purple bloom stood on the onyx table in the living room. The low urn that served as center piece for the dining table had a thick border of violets around the center piece of other spring flowers. There were place bouquets for each one at the table every day. The two antique urns on the library mantel were filled with violets. For weeks the house was fragrant with them, and the sun-warmed spring breezes wafted their perfume in through the open casement windows. Neighbors and friends were invited to come and gather bouquets, for the task of garnering in all that generous supply was too much for one household. Truly, these brave little plants were giving freely.

Then came summer and their time of rest, when the thick mass of dark-green foliage made an excellent border for the garden walks and beds. Much admiration did these beautiful plants receive for their continued contribution to the harmony of the garden, and much grateful thought was bestowed upon them in memory of their earlier lavishness of bloom. The border became thicker of growth and richer in coloring, despite the warmth of July, August, and September.

October arrived. The first dahlias and chrysanthemums were coming out, when, lo, there arose a distinct violet fragrance from the still luscious border. A search was made at once. As the leaves were gently brushed apart, a pungent fragrance rose. The warmth of the autumn sun, penetrating through that thick canopy of leaves, had coaxed forth hundreds of little blossoms that were just opening their eyes to new beauty gift giving. Thoughtfully and deeply moved, the lady of the garden softly exclaimed her appreciation. To her these eager little plants were joyously saying: "We were wondering what more we could do to serve." And again for several weeks their sweet perfume pervaded the house.

Jesús comprendió tan entera y completamente, nosotros también podemos comprender, y experimentar así la recuperación a que refirió cuando pronunció las palabras, "Hallaréis descanso para vuestras almas."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana, publicada en este idioma, puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

True Rest

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

On page 387 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes, "When we reach our limits of mental endurance, we conclude that intellectual labor has been carried sufficiently far; but when we realize that Immortal Mind is ever active, and that spiritual energies can neither wear out nor can so-called material law trespass upon God-given powers and resources, we are able to rest in Truth, refreshed by the assurance of immortality, opposed to mortality." Here, then, is rest at its source, as it were; rest which is the result of a clear understanding, a serene consciousness that "Immortal Mind is ever active," and that one need no longer depend upon a personal sense of activity or energy. What relief from strain comes with the apprehension that spiritual energy cannot wear out; that there is nothing in reality to be depleted or exhausted, because God is man's unfailing source of life and health!

He who, through an understanding of Christian Science, performs his daily task knowing that strength and activity are not in matter, and relying wholly upon God, divine Mind, for life and energy, finds that he can rest while he works. Mrs. Eddy writes (ibid., p. 519), "God rests in action." As one grasps this metaphysical fact, he sees that man, as the reflection of God, must also rest in action. Then follows what to human sense may seem a paradox, namely, one's being most aware of rest when one's thought is most spiritually occupied. Rest, as well as fatigue, is wholly mental; and if one consciously rests in divine Love, which is God, his work, whatever its nature, will not cause him to experience fatigue. He realizes something of the great spiritual fact that Moses so picturesquely stated to the children of Israel when he said, "Underneath are the everlasting arms."

In order to know the meaning of real and continuous rest, one must come to a recognition of his true selfhood as a son of God. This recognition, which Christian Science imparts, has brought rest to unnumbered thousands who had previously experienced what it means to be weary and heavy laden. Such recognition and continual obedience therefore to begin at once to lift the heavy burdens of disease, lack, and inharmonious. Like the great Master we begin to find the weight of human experience light, because it is carried by the yoke of love and an understanding of man's real spiritual nature. What Christ Jesus apprehended so fully and completely, we also may apprehend, and thus experience the refreshment of which he spoke when he uttered the words, "Ye shall find rest unto your souls."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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HARTFORD, CONN.					
HARTFORD INSURANCE STOCKS					
Send for descriptive literature.					
Conning & Co.					
30 LEWIS STREET					
BOSTON STOCKS					
Closing Prices					
Sales	High	Low	Nov. 11 Nov.	Last	
70 Aero Ind ..	34	34	19	19	'8
100 Am Insur ..	51	51	51	51	'6
100 Am Found ..	94	91	92	90	19
100 Am T. & E. ..	23	23	23	23	19
40 Am Com ..	217 1/4	210	211	209	19
40 Amokag ..	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
200 Andrus ..	102	100	101	100	100
400 Ariz Com ..	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
20 Bk of Corp NH	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
25 Big Nat'l ..	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
170 Bos Corl ..	68	68	68	68	68
15 Bos St pf ..	86	86	86	86	86
11700 Bt ..	101	101	101	101	101
170 Bos D 2 pf ..	91	91	91	91	102
100 Bowdoin ..	172	172	172	172	172
5 B&M A. Sta. ..	78	78	78	78	78
25 B&M pr pf ..	109	109	109	109	109
11700 C ..	101	101	101	101	101
41 Cal & Hec ..	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
300 Ct Stock ..	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
290 Cp Range ..	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
100 Cow ..	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
120 Cr C ..	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
200 East Sst pf ..	42	42	42	42	42
170 E G & P ..	27	27	27	27	27
1300 E Sst ..	27	27	27	27	27
200 E G & P pf ..	91	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
200 Econo ..	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
100 Fidelity ..	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
112 Fiat Nat S ..	238	238	238	238	241
130 Fox ..	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
100 Gen ..	5	5	5	5	5
70 Gen Cap ..	5	5	5	5	5
70 Gen Elec Sp ..	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
100 Geo ..	15	15	15	15	15
10 Ger Cr&I ..	15	15	15	15	15
50 Greenfield ..	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
75 Hathaway pf106	106	106	106	106	106
200 H. K. ..	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
25 Hygrade ..	23	23	23	23	23
75 Hewitt ..	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
10 Int Carrier ..	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
50 Island ..	44	44	44	44	44
30 Isle Royale ..	44	44	44	44	44 1/2
10 Lake Co ..	75	75	75	75	75
40 Loew's Thea ..	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
100 Mass Util ..	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
50 May O Col ..	25	25	25	25	25 1/2
100 Mohawk ..	101	102	101	101	101 1/2
10 N Leather ..	24	24	24	24	24
10 N S ..	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
5 NIE Pub S pf ..	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
10 New ..	146	142	142	142	146
100 No Butte ..	34	34	34	34	34
100 Oak ..	130	130	130	130	130
10 Old Domin ..	24	24	24	24	24
10 Pac Mills ..	24	24	24	24	24
10 Quincy Min ..	10	10	10	10	10
100 R ..	20	20			

SH COMPANY
range Crush Com-
ports for the nine
30. net of \$289,847.
reciation, compared
corresponding period

LONDON QUOTATIONS WITH STOCKS SLIGHTLY OFF

Tone Uneasy Due to Situation in America—Gilt-Edged Issues Down

By Special Cable

LONDON—Business in all London markets was restricted today by the Armistice Day memorial service.

There was a small turnover of discounts, with rates for the three, four and six months bills all nominal and down 5 1/2 to 6 per cent, but with foreign buyers of 90-day bills willing to accept 5 per cent. Money was at moderate supply, but there was small demand.

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But conservative financial opinion, which throughout has been suspicious of the policy of giving the bank functions, is not sorry that the headquarters have been relegated to a city of small monetary importance.

The stock market was moderate, but with a more uneasy tone, the opinion being rather general that the market will be more liquidation in America.

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NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

Bond	High	Low
Adams Ex. col. 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Allis-Chalmers 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. Ag. Chem. 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. Ice 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. Nat. Gas 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. Sugar 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. T. & T. 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. T. & T. 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. T. & T. 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Am. T. & T. 4 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4

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NEW YORK CURB

Markets at a Glance

Stock	High	Low
3 Aero Super 10 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
3 Aero Underwriters 10 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
3 Aero Underwriters 10 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
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Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock

carrying purchase warrants for Common Stock

Company is one of the largest rubber tire manufacturers in the world. Through recent financing it has obtained nearly \$42,000,000 of new funds which will permit a new era and growth for the Company that may well be expected to surpass even its past good record.

We shall be glad to send you a descriptive circular upon request.

Price at market, to yield about 6.65%

Lee, Higginson & Co.

Established 1848

70, Federal Street, Boston

New York Chicago

Higginson & Co. LONDON

JOIN THE RED CROSS NOW

MARKET SLUMP SUBSTANTIAL

NEW YORK (AP)—Closing prices, together with most changes, compared with the previous close, on about 50 leading issues on the New York Stock Exchange, are given below.

When trading ceased at 1 p. m., the stock ticker was approximately one-half hour behind in reporting transactions and the final quotations. Total sales were approximately 3,567,150 shares.

American Can 102, down 1 3/4.

Am. & For. Pow. 61, down 1 1/2.

Am. Spinning 102, down 3/4.

Am. T. & T. 209, down 13.

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COLUMBIA MAN SEES DANGER IN

OVER-EDUCATION

Trained Surplus Believed to

adjustment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—College education.

The outstanding reason that education may be the individual's best bet for success is that it is not planned," Professors Clark and Dr. Harold F. Clark, professor of economics at Teachers' College, Columbia University. Professor Clark suggested a career-planning system of high education which would tend to abolish unemployment, stabilize the economic system and greatly decrease poverty, in a report just made public.

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Studies showing that college graduates have higher incomes than persons with less schooling have been

is highly vocational in the sense that persons who have it tend to enter certain occupations.

Students attending the college graduate with higher incomes than persons with less schooling have been wrongly interpreted because consideration was not made of the relative advantages and abilities of the two classes.

"A certain class that has been out of one of our best colleges for 10 years had an average income of \$12,000," he said. "We would doubtless have been able to produce a similar result had we produced that result. But such an income is easy to obtain if your parents will give you securities to produce most of it."

He said that the wages of teachers and clerks illustrated the ineffectiveness of the law of supply and demand.

"Such a situation is not economically justified," he declared. "If conditions were such that the uneducated, the ill-paid, remained uneducated, they would remain un-

salaries for teachers. Long service, expensive training, even great utility of services performed are no justification for high salaries for teachers or anyone else. If teachers' wages are low compared to other workers of equal ability and training, it is a sign of maladjustment—not of unfair wages."

Free education which would remove barriers to certain occupations was advocated by Professor Clark.

ONTARIO WOULD SECURE

MORE POWER SITES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—The provincial Premier, G. Howard Ferguson, declared that the Ontario Government was seeking to secure power sites in order to guard against a possible hydroelectric power shortage, in an electroneering address at Smith Falls, Ont.

"During the past five years we have set out plans for the development of the St. Lawrence," he said. "Ottawa declares that there must be international and interprovincial negotiations. Engineers of the Federal Cor-

ernment and the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission have been in communication with American engineers, and we are getting close to an agreement. In the next two years we should see something of the proposed development under way. Hydroelectric undertakings have done enough to pay us back in the past three years \$5,000,000 of the \$155,000,000 that was advanced to it in years gone by."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents

Criminal Code
with ARTHUR BYRON of MARTIN
NATIONAL 41st St. W. of 7th Ave.
Eve. 8:50. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

SHUBERT. 44th St. W. of W⁹ Ave.
Eve. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"
John Edgar Jones
Harry K. Morton. Nick Long Jr. Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMES

ERLANGER'S W. 44th. Mr. A. L. Fringoes
Eve. 8:50. Mts. Wed. & Sat.

MRS. in the
new comedy

FISKE OF THE
**"LADIES
OF THE
JURY"**

Noel Coward's Operetta
BITTER SWEET
Fiorenz Ziegfeld & Arch Selwyn
Presentation of
Charles Cochran's Production
Ziegfeld Theatre
54 St. & 6th Av. Pop. Mts. Thor & Sat.
Seats \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00. No Tax
Entire Mezzanine \$4.00.

The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way, Even.
8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

LAST WEEK AT THIS THEATRE
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT J. ALLEY GUS WATSON
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

FULTON West 40th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matings. W.F.R. & Sat. 2:30

GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.

Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evens. 8:30

Journey's End

by R. E. Sherriiff

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EDITORIALS

The Use of Armistice Day

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S Armistice Day speech is made by him the occasion for a discussion of foreign affairs, and particularly of such movements toward enduring peace as the Disarmament Conference and the implementation of the Kellogg pact. The fact offers a suggestion that might well be considered by people not merely of America, but of other lands. At present in the United States, Armistice Day is only a local holiday. It is established by law in twenty-three states. In some of the other states the Governor by proclamation declares it a holiday, but observance of it remains optional with individuals. The American Legion very properly urges that it should be made a national holiday, and, despite the disinclination of business as a whole to approve any further holidays, there are reasons why this one should be established.

If Armistice Day could be made a general holiday, it would be the one occasion which would stand distinctly as a memorial to peace. It would be the one holiday which should appeal equally to the people of America and of Europe, to the former allies, and to their former foes. Because on whatever side the sympathies of the individual may have rested, all rejoiced equally when peace was re-established.

Armistice Day as an international holiday could be made the occasion for pressing the cause of peace in every possible way; by mass meetings, by ceremonies, by speeches intended to emphasize the necessity of doing away with war, and the possibility of accomplishing this by international agreement. Such an Armistice Day would be an occasion for annually arousing the peace sentiment of the world until it should become the dominant intellectual force controlling international relations. President Hoover has thus utilized the holiday, partial as it is, to this end. His example might well be widely followed, and it should encourage the Legion to press with renewed force its effort to make it a recognized holiday all over the United States. To that end the support of all lovers of peace might well be arrayed back of the men who fought in the war.

Is Democracy Being Outwitted?

AGAIN and again in the last two years, Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, and other eminent British lawyers have been inveighing against the increasing power of bureaucracy and the stealthy methods by which it is arrogating to itself the functions of Parliament and the law courts, depriving citizens of their civil rights. The average Englishman may have been blissfully ignorant of "the new despotism," but the politicians have had the matter thrust upon their attention by some recent statutory acts which have conferred amazing powers upon the ministries. The resulting chorus of protest led the Lord Chancellor to appoint an authoritative committee to consider the question of the powers of ministers in assuming either legislative or judicial functions. It happened fortuitously that on the very day following the appointment of the committee the Lord Chief Justice produced a book denouncing this "new despotism" as a plot to deprive Britons of many highly cherished rights.

The nominal objects of criticism are the ministers of the Crown. The real objects are the permanent officials who stand behind the ministers and who draft the parliamentary bills and administer them when any become law. In recent years legislation has tended to become wider in scope, more complicated, and more difficult to understand. It is complained that recent acts "rushed through Parliament" have done two things: they have conferred upon the ministers power to make the law by issuing "orders in council," and they have deprived the citizens of their right of appeal to the courts by setting up some department as the sole judge of questions left in doubt. The practice has been steadily growing. More than half the public acts passed in 1927 provided for further legislation by departmental orders, rules and regulations. Is this the new solution of the problem of demagoguism—government by mystification, experts working in a bureaucratic maze, with Parliament as a talking buffer between these real rulers of Great Britain and a duped electorate?

It is worth observing, however, that an appeal to law in Great Britain is a very costly procedure, and that the most powerful onslaught on bureaucracy has been that made by the lawyers who see in the civil servants their professional rivals in the interpretation of the law. Procedure by mystical methods of departments is at least cheaper than procedure in the open courts. It is also to be noted that cases in which the members of the ordinary public have felt themselves to be grossly victimized are rare. This may be explained by the fact that the personnel in the upper branches of civil service is scarcely to be equaled in any other profession in Britain in respect of the high average level of their intelligence, integrity and devotion to public duty. They may be despots. But in the main they are benevolent despots. That is why the flurry of indignation at their usurpation is felt rather by the lawyers than by the lay public.

But that their rule is in the main benevolent makes no difference to a champion of constitutional democracy. He sees only that democracy

is being outwitted; that the machinery of constitutional government is being directed against the rule of the simple Many and in favor of a subtle Few. But it is by no means certain, as Lord Hewart seems to think, that a lawyer is the best antidote to a bureaucrat. Perhaps the committee of inquiry may find a better remedy.

The Whys of the Tariff Tangle

THE present tariff deadlock in the United States Senate cannot be accurately explained on a basis of party politics. The division is basically a division of honest opinion, and the shattering of party lines is simply the surface result of this fundamental disagreement. The consequent deadlock, arising from the head-on clash of opposing tariff viewpoints, indicates more clearly than all the tariff speeches published in the Congressional Record the widespread dissatisfaction felt toward the Hawley-Smoot measure.

The maneuvers of partisan strategy are but a screen behind which is in progress a conflict of much greater moment. It is a conflict of tariff opinion which finds Republican aligned against Republican, Senate against House, West and South against East, agriculture against industry, country against city. This alignment is no mere gesture to rebuff the President. This deadlock is no mere trick to embarrass the Republican Party. To the contrary, it represents the most articulate and effective opposition which has developed in recent years against the excessively high schedules of a protective tariff bill.

This opposition is vividly illustrated by the fact that when the Hawley-Smoot measure, with all its formidable rates, was first put forward by the House of Representatives it provoked an avalanche of disapproval from Administration and opposition press alike. It was carefully estimated at the time that more than 90 per cent of the newspapers of the country were either opposed to the bill or critical of it. As Mark Sullivan observed the other day, "The suggestion that both sides in Congress throw the tariff overboard and adjourn originated not in Washington but throughout the country."

It is not necessary to toss the tariff bill thus hopelessly into the discard, but it is necessary to recognize that the people of the United States do not desire any wholesale revision of tariff policy. President Hoover's inaugural address emphasized this fact, and we believe that its recognition by the members of Congress would very definitely open the way to a constructive escape from the prevailing deadlock. Agriculture deserves the more adequate schedules which the Progressive-Democratic coalition in the Senate is now sponsoring. Aside from that, only a limited revision of the tariff schedules in those few industries in which economic changes actually demand such an adjustment should be undertaken. At the same time we believe that predominant opinion supports President Hoover in his opposition to the debenture clause and in his approval of the flexible tariff commission responsible to the Executive.

Happily the philosophy of despair which permeated the discussion of the tariff a few days ago is giving way to a more hopeful outlook. In its present trying and difficult effort to untangle a tariff which has raised more complicated issues than any of its predecessors, Congress deserves the sympathetic understanding of the entire country. It has before it the opportunity to reveal those qualities of co-operation and compromise which are so sorely needed in the present crisis and to demonstrate a statesmanship which will serve the whole Nation. For one, we are confident that an intelligent and balanced tariff measure, representative of public opinion, can be worked out.

Your Friend in the Basement

COAXING the kitchen range to deliver enough heat to keep the house warm is one of the autumn activities in a great many households in the northern temperate zone. But with the coming of November the demands for warmth increase to such an extent that the man of the house feels compelled to renew intimate relations with the furnace. There is one thing about a furnace that does not always obtain with regard to some other household appliances—its owner does not have to hunt for it. It is always standing just where it was left last spring.

Perhaps a majority of householders have cleaned out the furnace during the summer months, but a great many postpone this session until the eve of fall operations. The old heater has a cold look as one approaches it. A peek into the main entrance and a cursory examination of the ash box disclose that both are full of the remains of last season's fire. There is nothing else to do but to get the shovel and go to work. An old furnace can collect a larger content during a few summer months than any other hibernating animal. There seems to be no end to the ashes. But after excavations are completed and the heater, made ready for its season's work, is filled to the brim with kindling wood and coal—how speedily that cold look disappears, and what a creature of warmth and comfort it becomes!

Statues, Cables and Electric Lights

FOR a nation that makes it a point of honor to let it be known that it is interested only in practical affairs, England has of late been devoting a remarkable amount of attention to artistic questions. The echoes of the Haig statue controversy may still be heard; and devotees of two opposing schools of artistic theory have, by tarring and feathering Jacob Epstein's Rima and Sir George Frampton's Peter Pan, revived the lamentably unsubtle methods of direct criticism which led the Florentines of 325 years ago to stone Michelangelo's frowning statue of David. Meanwhile, the discussion over the effect of overhead cables on the beauty of the Lake District and the Sussex Downs goes on apace.

The setting up of pylons necessitated by the Government's scheme for the electrification of the countryside has aroused such intense opposition that one or two facts may usefully be recalled. In the first place, there is no ineradicable antithesis between beauty and utility, and the assumption that these pylons will offend

the æsthetic sense merely because they are erected from utilitarian motives is by no means so self-evident as many people hastily conclude. It is not only a sound commercial theory, it is also a sound artistic theory, which says that the first question to be asked on the erection of any building is not, "Is it pretty, or is it artistic?" but, "Does it fulfill the purpose for which it is designed in a manner as nearly perfect as possible?"

Ruskin long ago showed that a windmill set up with a strict regard for the prosaic necessity of grinding corn was more likely to beautify the landscape than one which was a mere essay in the pseudo-medieval. The Roman aqueducts in southern France and the bridges at Niagara were built with as severely practical a purpose as the proposed electric cables, and just as convincing reasons could be brought forward to prove that they would destroy the picturesqueness of their surroundings as can be alleged against the carrying out of the Government's electrification scheme.

Sir Arnold Wilson of the Royal Society of Arts was not indulging in mere paradox when he said recently that the Electricity Commission's grid was going to do more for the beauty of England than any other thing now before the world. The coming of electricity into remote country districts will mean the bringing of a good deal of joy and brightness into the lives of the inhabitants; and if overhead cables are an economic necessity, there is no reason why anyone be apprehensive concerning them.

Improving Race Relations

RACIAL attitudes in the United States have changed for the better. This state of affairs is all the more significant when it is remembered that one in every ten Americans is a Negro. Negroes, as in the case of other racial groups, have developed in late years a consciousness of their own peculiar worth. They have given evidence of their ability along the lines of industrial, educational and economic endeavor.

It is to be remembered, while appraising the progress made in cultivating attitudes of co-operation among racial groups in the United States, that since 1910 there has been a tremendous shift of both white and Negro population from rural districts to urban centers of 2500 or more. Urban residence and industrial employment tend to increase the points of contact between white and Negro people. This means that the question of race relations is no longer merely a sectional problem. Twenty-two states have a Negro population ranging from 3 to 50 per cent of the total population. A score of cities in the North and nearly twice that number in the South each had in 1920 a Negro population of 10,000 or more. The number of such cities has doubtless increased since that time.

A contrast between the conditions prevailing now and those prevailing immediately following the war will throw into bold relief the progress achieved in racial adjustments. Race riots were common ten years ago. It then became apparent that the adjustment of race relations would have to find a new basis. The approach of the whites toward the Negro had been that of a stronger group working for the weaker. During the last several years these two racial groups have sought to find a common ground of working together for mutual advantage.

Applied good will has been the secret of establishing friendly relations between white and Negro industrial workers. For a long time Negro laborers were excluded from organizations of white workers. They were forced by this circumstance into a condition of economic subordination. In their anxiety to obtain employment they were often used as strikebreakers, and the presence of Negroes in such a capacity generally led to violence of one kind or another. The leaders of labor are now recognizing that the interests of all workers, irrespective of race, are interdependent and that none can be excluded from labor organizations without injury to all. This has tended toward industrial and economic peace as between these two racial groups. In the meantime, in the South, plantation owners have been obliged, willingly or otherwise, to make better terms with their Negro employees in order to hold them.

Marked advances have also been made in interracial co-operation in the field of education. A larger proportion of public funds is being allocated to the support of Negro education. Many philanthropic educational foundations have labored for the intellectual development of the Negro, the educational plans sponsored by these organizations being projected upon the basis of co-operation between the two racial groups. Culturally, the Negro has proved himself capable of benefiting by these wider educational opportunities. Color barriers have largely been removed also from opportunities for studying the fine arts. This, too, has made for happier race relations.

Editorial Notes

Not the least part of the benefit which will accrue from the visit of the MacDonalds to the United States can be accredited to Miss Ishbel's quiet dignity and courtesy. And her reason for not expressing an opinion of American women on her return to England exemplifies her attitude. "I will not do so," she said, "not because what I think of them is unsayable; but because it is a personal matter and I do not believe in talking about what one thinks of other people."

It is a remarkable honor which has been won by Mrs. Mary Brown Martin in being the first Negro to be elected to the Cleveland (O.) board of education. The daughter of parents born, reared and married in slavery, she typifies one phase of the twentieth century's advancing thought.

Add to the joys of life that of coming across last spring's seed catalogue and realizing that some of your back-yard results far exceeded the art work pictured therein.

"Every man should know how to loaf," remarks John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, again emphasizing the need for a professorship of leisure.

The English vocabulary is deplorably defective. You cannot write "There are three tooze, or toozes"—but there are (two-too-to).

On a Slow Train Down East

THE frontier of what we used to call "Down East" is moving farther and farther toward the rising sun. Time was when, even to the New Yorker, this somewhat paradoxical phrase meant the borders of New England itself. If you went only to Providence, R. I., you were going "Down East," though the general trend of your journey might indeed be northward. In Boston, the words meant Maine, the heart of Yankee land, a region different in language, custom and atmosphere from the rest of the country, and therefore offering to the vacationist the much-sought "change" in fullest measure.

But the hordes of holiday seekers have altered all this. Maine or most of it, has become the goal of dwellers in a hundred cities during the summer months. Their automobiles, their swift motorboats, their unchangeable habits of "hustle," have brought to a region once tranquil and untroubled much of the atmosphere of the town. And so Maine, other than the far eastern part, is no longer different, except in the character of its scenery, from the rest of the country. The people themselves have developed "hustle." They all have their motorcars, and the dulcet voice of the radio assaults on every hand the seeker for repose.

And so the frontier of "Down East" has been, like that of the great West, as the railway tracks wound their ways nearer and nearer to the sunset, pressed ever farther backward. It lies today, as one might say, somewhere east of Bar Harbor. Only along the Canadian border can one find the life and atmosphere which once was to be found in all northern New England, and you must get over into the neighboring province to discover today the real "Down East."

New Brunswick, especially along the rock-bound "Bay Shore," is almost a virgin land for the tourist. Into the little coves and bays and river mouths, pretty as those of the Maine coast, he can find his way only in a craft of his own, or upon one of the small coasting schooners, in case the owner can be induced to take a passenger, and one willing to subsist for a few days on salt fish.

Along the little-frequented roads which lead through far-reaching forests of spruce, and fir, and hemlock, from one remote village to another, the automobile is yet a curiosity, far outnumbered by horse-drawn vehicles. To the little ports between St. John and the mouth of Fundy, at Eastport, few strangers ever come. And the almost forgotten railway which connects the New Brunswick metropolis with St. Stephen, across the St. Croix River from Calais, in Maine, operates but one train daily.

Upon this train I was the only passenger upon a recent occasion when, having disregarded the advice of the ticket seller in St. John to avoid a train which required six hours to traverse eighty miles, I set forth to make contact with "Down East," as it used to be. I was the only passenger, and it was clear that the conductor and his amiable guard wondered who I was, why I was there, and where I was going. The logical conclusion, of course, was that I was a "runner," as the commercial traveler is still known in the real Down East. And when I indicated that my reason for being there was of a sort quite different, curiosity had its way entirely with the trainmen, and the succeeding hours were not devoid of converse, nor was I left in ignorance of the interesting features of the way, the character and history of the few settlers beside it, or the reason why a railroad had been built at all in such a remote locality.

I dislike to proceed anywhere at a rapid pace. I avoid, if possible, "fast" trains, speeding automobiles and swift steamships. I should have been content with the mode of travel of stagecoach days. In fact, I am certain that I should have delighted in it. Very well, then, here was a train exactly suited to my preferences. At no time did its

pace exceed fifteen miles an hour, and its tarries at remote "sidings" were sufficiently long to permit its crew and its lone passenger to gather handfuls of the blueberries which grew in profusion close beside the uneven rails.

It paused here and there to attach a van laden with lumber, for the original purpose of this little-used line was to serve the tidal lumber mills, of which only two or three now remain. A score of them once engaged with the spruce and hemlock forest along the Bay Shore and far inland, but the settlements which grew up about them now resemble abandoned camps of the old California days. There was the mill at Prince of Wales, a station a dozen miles from St. John, where only a couple of houses remain beside the foundation of the old tide mill. At Musquash, and Lepreau, and New River, and Pocologan, there were others. But at the next station, strangely designated Utopia, the only explanation of that idealistic symbol was that here appeared to be the ultimate in repose of never-interrupted calm.

Having passed Utopia, the advent of the usual luncheon hour became evident in the procedure of the trainmen, who spread for themselves upon one of the seats a considerable repast. In the eyes of the lone passenger this assumed extraordinarily desirable aspects. But the one village in all this journey was close at hand, St. George, where the train tarried for more than an hour, during which the venerable locomotive and everyone else "rested," and there was time to seek the village inn for sustenance.

Nor was the inn at all lacking in hospitality. It was an inn of the old days, of the fast-vanishing "Down East," and its tariff was in keeping. The village of St. George, midway of this route on the slow train Down East, appeared to have no special reason for existence in this remote region other than the existence of a single tidal sawmill. But it was a delightful village, a score of houses along an elm-shaded street, a store or two, the river nearby, sloping meadows on the far side, and the spruce woods everywhere else.

The gravelled post road, once the main way between the frontier at Eastport and the sedate "City of the Loyalists," runs through it, and along this road, as I strolled slowly back to the train, came tearing an automobile with a New York number plate. How, forsooth, had New Yorkers ever strayed into this locality? Noting me, the operators of this contrivance of the outside world came to a dust-enraptured halt, and demanded to know if there were a garage about. I reminded them that they were in an untraveled region. "You've said it!" one of them agreed, in piquant New Yorkese. "Terrible country, I call it!" Strange, I thought, as I boarded the "resting" train, how points of view differ.

We ambled on toward the American border, myself still the leisurely train's sole passenger and quite content. Once or twice more we picked up a lumber van and several times again gathered blueberries. The conductor applied to his charge the hoary anecdote of the impatient traveling man who demanded to know why the train had stopped and was told there was a cow on the track; and when after a mile or so the train stopped again, was informed that it had caught up with the cow. The guard laughed dutifully, by and by observing to me in strict confidence that he had been on this run for more than twenty years, and had heard the cow story every time there was a passenger, which sometimes was only once a week.

And then, meeting a breath of the air of the adjacent Atlantic as it came up the St. Croix River, the train terminated its day's labors at the station of the pretty little New Brunswick town of St. Stephen, across from still prettier Calais, in the heart of the "Down East" that still remains. M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Edisonian Anecdotes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently while listening to the wonderful radio presentation of the Edison golden jubilee, the reading of a telegram from the Prince of Wales brought sudden to mind a story in connection with Mr. Edison which I imagine has never been told and which the world today, including the Prince of Wales, is ready to enjoy.

My husband, Thomas Russell Lombard, was associated, together with Jesse H. Lippincott, with Mr. Edison in the early days of the phonograph, when these two men purchased from Mr. Edison the patent rights of the phonograph and proceeded to form the North American Phonograph Company, which was the father of the talking machine companies in the world today. At the time of the Chicago World's Fair my husband, as assistant chief of the electricity building and the personal representative of Mr. Edison, proceeded to gather up what was available in those early days in the way of Edisonia, to be exhibited in connection with the Edison inventions. Among other things, he one day requested Mr. Edison to furnish him the beautiful Albert Memorial, which he had expected to find carefully stowed away in the safe, but which a search of the entire works had failed to uncover.

Mr. Edison looked a little surprised and puzzled, and then demanded:

"How did you look all through the files?"

"You don't mean to say you filed away that memorial like a common letter?"

"Where else would I put it?" demanded Mr. Edison. A search in the files brought it promptly to light, and, to my husband's horror, it was stamped in brilliant ink, with a rubber stamp, across its face:

"Received," such and such a date, "answered," such and such a date.

In those days, while Edison was greatly honored both at home and abroad, he had no such name as he now enjoys, and there was a lot of hasty running around looking for an expert who could remove the evidences of Edison's democratic temperament before exposing the document to the critical eye of British visitors at the World's Fair. When the job was finished it "got by," but a microscope will reveal even today the faint impress of that vigorous thump of a rubber stamp on the daily mail of the Wizard.

Perhaps it may be of interest to add another story which I have often heard from my husband's lips and which in the light of the recent celebration seems strangely like beautiful prophecy.

During the Chicago World's Fair the Edison exhibit rooms became a sort of clubhouse for the scientific men of America and other countries, and there were often very distinguished men gathered together chatting and discussing the progress of electrical inventions. The attitude of some of these toward Mr. Edison was not always untinted with envy or free from an inclination to belittle him because of a lack of the cultural background which many of them enjoyed. On one such occasion the conversation had taken a decided turn toward destructive criticism when my husband walked into the room and Prof. Elisha Grey appealed to him for his opinion as to Edison's probable place in history as an electrical genius.

My husband put his answer in the form of an interrogatory, in which he demanded of those present whether or not Mr. Edison deserved all the credit for the discovery, improvement and final practicability of such items as the incandescent light, the microphone which made the telephone practical, and fifteen other distinct counts. The answers were hearty affirmatives from all those present, and then the man who probably knew Edison best at that moment turned to his guests and said:

"Gentlemen, I think you have answered your own questions. In my own opinion, the name of Edison will shine in history as the light from a great lighthouse, while the rest of his contemporaries will twinkle like lights in the cottages at its feet."

Pasadena, Calif. ROSE LOMBARD.

Americans and the United States

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The objections made by some writers to the use of the name American for a citizen of the United States are hard to understand. The official name of the country is the United States of America, and just as the citizens of the United States of America are known as Brazilians, so for

generations have the citizens of the United States of America been known as Americans.

Strictly speaking, there is no continent by the name of America, for North America and South America are the names of the two Western continents. We doubt very much if the Canadian people or the Mexican people wish to be known to the world as Americans, even though their countries are located on the continent of North America. People of different nations do not have to lose their nationality or merge their nationality to be friends, but can continue to grow in the understanding and appreciation of other countries while remaining loyal and true to all that is best in their own. RALPH M. BACON, Boston, Mass.

Osage Indians' Poor Relations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article in the Monitor of November 2, published under the caption, "Osage Indians Face Depletion of Oil Incomes," is most illuminating. The error is being uncovered. Is it not strange that the officials will let one of their "wards" spend \$60,000 in three years for automobiles and forbid them entertaining their poor relations and friends in the winter months, which expense must be negligible in comparison?

Here is something that appeared in a Boston newspaper last spring:

OSAGES FREED OF SPONGING FRIENDS
PAWBUKKA, Okla., March 26 (AP)—No longer will "poor relations" of the Osage Indians be allowed to sponge on the hospitality of the oil-enriched tribe.

Other tribesmen have paid extended visits to their rich Osage friends, especially in winter months. So many came this winter that officials of the Osage agency decided their wards were being imposed upon.

Possibly the white "guardians" are able to collect a commission on the automobiles, airplanes, radios, etc., that are sold to the wards, while collecting anything from poor visiting Indians would be sheer robbery. Why not train the rich Indian in social service and turn the extravagance into an investment in good American-Indian citizens?

Winchester, Mass. NELLIE R. BRAT.

"Five Minutes of Silence"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of September 5 there appeared an editorial, entitled "Five Minutes of Silence," in which the unique method employed by a metropolitan newspaper to meet the apparent spurning of wholesome advice to voters was described.

May I suggest that if, as was so wisely expressed in your editorial, there could be five minutes of serene reflection on these questions, we should speedily witness a reversal of what happened in this instance.

How about taking a five-minute forbearance now and again when seeking the solution of present-day problems and asking ourselves: "What can I do to help promote good government, uphold law and usher in the reign of the American brotherhood and peace?" There is sure to be an answer, and as the individual acts up to the light, the practical effect of these five-minute silences will be seen in every direction and the editorial pages will be filled with the resultant good news. WILLIAM H. ADLER, Hong Kong, China.

The American-French Film Dispute

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am pleased that you have taken the part of justice in regard to the American-French film dispute. Let us hope the films in future sent to Europe will be more representative of the true America and of life there—not the distorted, sensational pictures that too often are sent across the ocean, falsifying the United States and giving a misleading impression of her and her people.

Regarding French films and the stand the film men assumed in France, may I say in comment that stylish, beautiful, effective clothes are made in America; is this any reason why American authorities should say that, considering the great number of French frocks which get into the American market, for every seven French dresses passing American ports the French ought to be willing to take, say, one American dress for the French market. "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways."

AMERICAN TRAVELER IN EUROPE.